

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

VOLUME 3

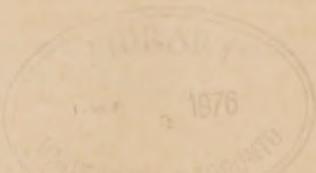
CHAIRMAN

Government
Publications

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

- Volume 8 -

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Government
Publications

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

PROPOSED AGENDA

Eighth General Meeting, April 27, 28, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

9.00 a.m. Friday, April 27

I - Adoption of agenda

II - Minutes of Seventh General Meeting, March 23 and 24, 1973

III - Business arising from the minutes:

1. Correspondence
2. Report by Mr. Savoie on his meeting with
Mr. Lockhart, Mayor of St-John N.B.
3. Report by Dr. Hickman on meetings with the
Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver and
the government of British Columbia in Victoria
4. Report by Mrs. Carrothers on meetings in Edmonton,
St-Albert, Morinville and Legal in Alberta

IX - Report by Justice Monnin on the Manitoba visit and
meeting with the provincial government

X - Report by Justice Monnin on meetings in Regina,
Saskatoon and North Battleford and with the
government of Saskatchewan in Regina

XI - Report by Mr. Regimbal on the visit of Windsor-
Essex-Kent

XII - Report by Ms. Duckworth on arrangements to visit
Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond

XIII - Report by Mr. Regimbal on arrangements for a meeting
in Toronto on April 29

XIV - Other business

2.00 p.m. Friday, April 27

10. Report by Mr. Cartwright on design and format
of maps for inclusion in Board's final report

IV - Meeting with President and members of l'Association
Canadienne-française de l'Ontario and Social clubs
representatives

V - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in
Saskatchewan, identification of potential districts,
determination of places to be visited and provisional
decisions

VI - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in
Manitoba, identification of potential districts,
determination of places to be visited and provisional
decisions

9.00 a.m. Saturday, April 28

VII - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in
Ontario, identification of potential districts,
determination of places to be visited and provisional
decisions

VIII - Study of minority concentrations in Quebec
(Montreal-Eastern townships)

IX - Review of introduction drafts prepared by members on
their area for inclusion in the report

X - Confirmation of revised work schedule and members'
participation

XI - Discussion of topics:

1. Purpose of consultations

2. Commissioner of Official Languages' annual report

3. Desirability and feasibility of meetings with
opposition leaders of federal and provincial governments

XII - Other business

Adjournment (12.30 p.m.)

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Huitième séance, les 27 et 28 avril 1973

110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa

9h vendredi, le 27 avril

- I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- II - Procès-verbal de la septième séance, les 23 et 24 mars 1973
- III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal:
 - 1. Correspondance
 - 2. Rapport de M. Savoie sur sa rencontre avec le maire Lockhart de St-John, N.-B.
 - 3. Rapport de M. Hickman sur la rencontre à Vancouver le 31 mars avec les représentants de la Fédération des Franco-colombiens ainsi que sur les consultations avec le gouvernement de la Colombie-britannique le 2 avril dernier à Victoria
 - 4. Rapport de Mme Carrothers sur les rencontres à Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville et Legal, Alberta, les 2 et 3 avril
 - 5. Rapport du juge Monnin sur les rencontres à St-Boniface et Ste-Anne et sur les consultations avec le gouvernement du Manitoba à Winnipeg, les 8 et 9 avril
 - 6. Rapport du juge Monnin sur les consultations avec le gouvernement de Saskatchewan à Regina et les rencontres à Saskatoon et North Battleford, les 10 et 11 avril
 - 7. Rapport du Père Regimbal sur les rencontres à Windsor-Essex-Kent les 14, 15 et 16 avril
 - 8. Rapport de Mlle Duckworth sur les dispositions prises en vue d'une visite de la région d'Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond en Nouvelle-Ecosse
 - 9. Rapport du Père Regimbal sur les dispositions prises en vue d'une rencontre, à Toronto, le 29 avril

14h vendredi le 27 avril

10. Proposition de M. Cartwright touchant les cartes géographiques du rapport du Conseil et étude des ébauches soumises à l'approbation du Conseil

IV - Rencontre avec le président et des membres de l'Association Canadienne-française de l'Ontario et des représentants des Clubs sociaux

V - Reprise de l'Etude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires de la Saskatchewan, identification des districts possibles et des endroits à visiter et décisions provisoires

VI - Reprise de l'Etude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires du Manitoba, identification des districts possibles et des endroits à visiter et décisions provisoires

9h samedi le 28 avril

VII - Reprise de l'Etude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires de l'Ontario, identification des districts possibles et des endroits à visiter et décisions provisoires

VIII - Etude des cartes et statistiques de la région de Montréal et des Cantons de l'Est au Québec

IX - Revue des ébauches de préambule régional préparées par les Commissaires sur leur région respective pour inclusion au rapport final

X - Approbation du plan de travail modifié et participation des membres aux visites prévues

XI - Etudes et conclusions:

1. But des consultations

2. Le rapport annuel du Commissaire aux langues officielles

3. L'avantage et la plausibilité de rencontres avec les chefs de partis de l'opposition aux gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux

XII - Autres affaires

Ajournement (12h30)

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SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)Minutes of the Seventh MeetingMarch 23 and 24, 1973OTTAWA

The seventh meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:10 a.m. Friday, March 23, 1973 in the Conference Room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Members present: Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario - Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario
William Mackey, Québec, Québec
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.B.

Also in attendance:

Roland Morency, Secrétaire général associé
Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant
Gabrielle Chartrand, secrétaire

Absent : Juge Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, N.S.
Neil Morrison, Secretary General

I - ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Regimbal, appuyé par monsieur Savoie, propose l'adoption de l'Ordre du jour. Proposition approuvée.

II - Procès-verbal de la 6ième séance, les 16 et 17 février, 1973.

Mrs. Carrothers requested that Item II (d) of the Minutes of the Sixth meeting of the Board, page 16, be amended to read:

"d) Mrs. Carrothers agreed to arrange a meeting with the Alberta provincial government for March 16th."

Mrs. Carrothers' proposition was seconded by Dr. Mackey.

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Lamontagne propose l'adoption du procès-verbal de la sixième réunion du Conseil, tel que modifié, appuyé par le docteur Mackey. Approuvée.

Before proceeding with Item III of the Agenda, the Chairman informed the members that he had had a long telephone conversation with Mr. Neil Morrison. Mr. Morrison's health has improved. Mr. Morency added that he expected Mr. Morrison to resume his work at the office next week.

Mr. Fox said that Mr. Morrison was deeply touched by the messages of condolences received from the members. The Chairman reminded the members of their decision to contribute as a group to the Cancer Society as a memorium and Mrs. Pilon will take the necessary action.

III - BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

1. Correspondence

NOVA SCOTIA - Mr. Morency reported that he had spoken with Miss Duckworth yesterday about her letter of February 27 to Mr. Regan. She suggested a meeting should be arranged in April at the minister's convenience and a letter should go from the Chairman. Ms. Duckworth will be available anytime except 3, 4, 6 and 17 April. Some members have already met with Mr. Comeau and Mr. Fox suggested the Board might complete the visits to the province before meeting with the government. After some comments, it was decided to leave it for the moment.

MANITOBA - Letter to the Premier of Manitoba from Judge Monnin; Mr. Morency advised the members that a meeting with the Manitoba government is scheduled for 16:30 hrs. April 9th.

NEW BRUNSWICK - Concerning the visit to Saint John, N.B., Mr. Morency reported that arrangements had been made to pay a visit to the Mayor of Saint John at the time of the meeting with Mr. Kirkpatrick, Vice-President of the Union of Canadian Transport Employees. This courtesy call was later cancelled as the members were to meet in Fredericton with Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Lockhart has since requested a meeting in Saint John or Ottawa. Mr. Fox suggested that we might telephone the Mayor but Mr. Savoie proposed to go and see him in Saint John.

QUEBEC - Lettre de madame Raymond à monsieur Cloutier, ministre de l'Education et des Affaires culturelles, en date du 27 février 1973.

Madame Raymond élabora sur sa rencontre avec le ministre Cloutier et le rapport écrit qu'elle avait préparé.

Monsieur Mackey lut une partie du rapport qu'il avait lui-même préparé au sujet de cette rencontre et fit ressortir les points suivants:

1. le gouvernement du Québec est contre l'implantation de districts bilingues au Québec;
2. la question linguistique est une question essentiellement politique au Québec;
3. le public n'y est pas intéressé.

Malgré tout, il faudrait que le Conseil reçoive une lettre du Québec attestant de cette rencontre et de la position prise par le gouvernement. Mme Raymond donnera suite.

M. Mackey ayant suggéré de faire tenir au gouvernement du Québec, à la suite des consultations locales, les décisions et recommandations du Conseil, M. Morency intervint pour déconseiller cette mesure inusitée à l'égard des autres provinces et qui pourrait devenir fort embarrassante pour le Conseil. Monsieur Hickman est d'avis que nous devrions agir comme dans le cas des autres provinces. Madame Raymond suggère donc qu'il serait préférable de rencontrer les membres du gouvernement du Québec après les visites dans la province et ceci fut appuyé par le président.

Further discussion followed on the advisability of publicizing meetings. It was agreed that they cannot be concealed but that undue publicity could impede.

Madame Raymond exprima l'avis de plusieurs membres qu'il faut être prudent dans le choix des groupes à rencontrer.

Mr. Fox expressed his appreciation for Mrs. Raymond and Mr. Mackey's efforts in this difficult task and thanked them for their work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Mr. Hickman advised the Board members the meeting with the B.C. government officials was scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on Monday, April 2nd. The first

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)

visit had been cancelled due to the B.C. government being unable to meet the Board at the time previously agreed. Members are also to meet in Vancouver on Saturday with the Fédération française de C.b. Mr. Morency undertook to contact Mr. Fournier of the Fédération to set a time and place.

ONTARIO - Lettre de monsieur Lamontagne à monsieur Omer Deslauriers, Président de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario, en date du 20 février 1973.

Il fut convenu que le Conseil rencontrera l'ACFO lors de la prochaine réunion, vendredi le 27 avril 1973, à 14 h.30 et ce pour environ une heure. Ceux-ci seront accompagnés des représentants des clubs sociaux.

NEW BRUNSWICK - Mr. Fox advised the members he had written a letter to the Honourable Hatfield, Premier of the province of New Brunswick, thanking him for his hospitality, and another would be sent summarizing the consultations held.

Mr. Morency mentioned that he had written Mr. O'Sullivan, Chairman of the Cabinet Secretariat of New Brunswick, forwarding a copy of Mr. Spicer's report which had been discussed at that meeting.

ONTARIO - Mr. Fox reported he had received a letter from the Provincial Secretary for Social Development for Ontario advising him of his responsibility to deal with the Board. Mr. Fox stated the visits should precede any meeting.

NEWFOUNDLAND - Mr. Morency informed the members he had received a telephone call from Mr. Jack Marshall, M.P. for Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe who is interested to meet with the Board about the Port au Port area.

Mr. Fox invited the members' attention to the memo which Miss Duckworth had sent them on "principal offices" and "significant demand".

Mr. Morency informed the Board a meeting had been arranged for Tuesday April 10 with the Saskatchewan Government representatives. The exact time and place will be communicated later.

2. Rencontre avec le Secrétaire d'Etat

Members of the Board had been invited to meet the Secretary of State at a social function the previous evening. Mr. Fox asked the members for their comments. Monsieur Savoie est d'avis que le ministre s'est montré fort intéressé aux réactions des personnes rencontrées au cours des visites. Son intérêt a paru très authentique et sincère. D'autres membres avaient eu le même sentiment que monsieur Savoie.

Mr. Hickman suggested a note of thanks be sent the minister for this reception and Mr. Fox replied that he would do so on behalf of the members of the Board.

3. Rapport de l'enquête touchant le Statut des langues officielles dans les ministères et agences du gouvernement fédéral.

Monsieur Morency donna un compte rendu du travail fait à date. Les données de 9 ministères sont encore attendues.

5. Miss Duckworth's report of arrangements for the visit of Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond and the meeting with the N.S. provincial government

Board members will be informed of these visits and meetings as soon as word is received from Miss Duckworth. M. Savoie suggère une rencontre avec les députés fédéraux.

6. Rapport du juge Monnin sur les démarches faites en vue de rencontres avec les gouvernements provinciaux du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan les 9 et 10 avril.

En l'absence du Juge Monnin, Monsieur Morency mentionne que ces visites auront lieu tel que prévu les 9, 10 et 11 avril prochains. La rencontre avec le gouvernement du Manitoba à Winnipeg a été cédulée pour lundi le 9 avril à 16h.30. Les consultations avec le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan auront lieu le lendemain, mardi le 10 avril à Regina. L'heure et l'endroit précis seront notifiés d'ici quelques jours.

A la suite de ces consultations, des dispositions seront prises pour des rencontres à Battleford et Saskatoon, mercredi le 11 avril.

7. Mrs. Carrothers' report of efforts to meet with the Alberta provincial government

Mrs. Carrothers reported a conversation she had with the Premier of Alberta ten days ago, and a letter she wrote to the Chairman on March 1st. She said that the situation vis-à-vis the minorities in Alberta is very precarious and she would have liked the situation to cool down before a meeting is held with the provincial officials. Mr. Fox added that he would write to the Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, as suggested by Premier Lougheed, requesting a meeting at a time convenient to them. A letter, dated March 23, was prepared by the Chairman and Mrs. Carrothers and sent to Mr. Horst Schmid, in Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. Hickman added that the Board could meet with the provincial authorities to brief them on the provincial situation but that they did not have to commit themselves to anything.

Dr. Hickman was of the opinion that, in its final report, the Board should perhaps mention the problems, stresses and difficulties likely to occur in some areas in the event a bilingual district is created, such as in Alberta, but that the Board has to consider the whole country bearing in mind the intent of the Official Languages Act.

Mrs. Carrothers pointed out that in its original letter, the Alberta government wrote that it would prefer to see implementation favouring a greater use of Section 9(2) of the Act. Although the government of the province had changed through the election, their attitude has not changed.

Une longue discussion s'ensuivit sur la situation au Québec et monsieur Savoie fit remarquer que contrairement au premier Conseil, le second devra présenter autant de renseignements que possible sur chacune des provinces et les utiliser d'une façon très circonspecte.

Although Beaumont had been suggested by the first Board for reconsideration after the 1971 Census, the members had not yet indicated their intent with regards to the area and Mr. Morency asked for a provisional decision.

The Chairman agreed the recommendations of the first Board should all be commented upon, whether maintained or rejected, for whatever reason. The report should list by province the districts previously recommended, those maintained, added or rejected, in the light of the 1971 Census and other factors.

MOTION: Proposed by Dr. Mackey, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers that Beaumont NOT be recommended as a bilingual district as it does not meet the 10% criterion. Carried.

8. Rapport d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial de l'Île-du-Prince-Edouard à Charlottetown, d'une visite de la région d'Egmont et décision du Conseil à cet égard.

Monsieur Savoie se fit le porte parole des membres ayant participé à ces rencontres selon les notes qu'il avait lui-même préparées. (Voir Annexe "C" du compte rendu)

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Savoie appuyé par M. Mackey propose provisoirement que la région d'Egmont, recommandée par le premier Conseil, soit à nouveau recommandée comme district bilingue de l'Île-du-Prince-Edouard. Approuvée

9. Rapport d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial du Nouveau-Brunswick à Fredericton.

A nouveau, monsieur Savoie fit un court exposé du contenu de son rapport (voir Annexe "F" aux Notes sur la visite des membres du Conseil au Nouveau-Brunswick, les 25 et 26 février, 1973), y compris la rencontre avec l'Union Canadienne des Employés du Transport, celle avec le Premier ministre Hatfield et, finalement, avec des fonctionnaires de l'Hôtel de ville de Fredericton.

Monsieur Lamontagne félicita monsieur Savoie pour son excellent rapport et monsieur Mackey est d'avis que ce compte rendu devrait être utilisé pour le rapport final.

PROPOSITION: Proposé par monsieur Savoie, appuyé par monsieur Lamontagne que toute la province du Nouveau-Brunswick soit recommandée district bilingue.
Approuvée.

10. Mr. Hickman's report of efforts to meet with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria and minority representatives in Vancouver

Mr. Hickman reported that a meeting with the B.C. government would take place in Victoria on Monday April 2nd, 1973 at 9:00 and that a meeting with a francophone group had also been arranged for Saturday, April 7th, 1973 in Vancouver. The group's representative, Mr. Fournier, will be contacted today by Mr. Morency to confirm the arrangements. (This was in fact confirmed.)

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12:15 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

IV - RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Cartwright gave a very detailed presentation of different combinations for the purpose of arriving at potential bilingual districts which had the required 10% language criterion, and could be considered viable.

Gravelbourg

From the combination that linked Willow Bunch and Arlington to Gravelbourg, five subdivisions were extracted which resulted in a loss of 230 French mother tongue population but still kept the percentage above the line, 18.2%, representing 4,820 people.

Mrs. Raymond suggested linking Laurier-Radville to this district, and Mr. Cartwright will do so and send the new combination to the members. It was also mentioned that maybe some members of the Board should visit that region, which had not been visited by the first Board.

Some members felt that the major highway network complemented the structure of this new district.

Prince Albert

Mr. Cartwright reviewed the various combinations in the Prince Albert region which had been sent to the members for their consideration. He mentioned the many regions which were linked to Prince Albert i.e. Battleford, Prud'homme-Vonda, St. Front/St. Brieux and Zenon Park/Arborfield, emphasizing that subdivisions used as linkages were very low in F.M.T. population. In some cases "other" M.T. population was very high and this may produce complaints if included in a bilingual district.

Mr. Cartwright then superimposed the highway network on the enlarged district on the map to illustrate the following points:

- a. the competitive trade centers of Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and North Battleford;
- b. the reduced focality of Prince Albert in a very large district;
- c. the apparent lack of interaction between St. Front/St. Brieux and Zenon Park/Arborfield. Dr. Mackey suggested linking the latter to Prince Albert using the subdivisions that are served by the major highway network;

- d. that if the form of the potential district concurred more closely with the highway pattern structure, the district would be more reasonable.

At this point and after much discussion, members felt it would be preferable to obtain Judge Monnin's opinion on this new combination.

V - RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN MANITOBA

Mr. Cartwright again presented a series of combinations for Manitoba with map illustrations. Certain enumeration areas were deleted from a combination and added to the Seine River School District in consultation with Judge Monnin.

Mr. Cartwright mentioned that the computer maps indicated that a concentration of F.M.T. greater than 10% exists in Fort Gary.

In consultation with Judge Monnin, the Board requested Statistics Canada to provide it with mother tongue figures for Census tract #500 in Fort Gary, which encompasses the St. Norbert region of Fort Gary. Mr. Cartwright pointed out that the French mother tongue population in this area was approximately 1,250 or approximately 13% of total.

A combination was attempted to link St. Vital, St. Boniface, St. Norbert, Red River School District and Seine River School District which resulted in a French mother tongue population of 29,192 or 27.5% of the total population.

Some members of the Board requested a further combination by adding various subdivisions to link other School Districts i.e. White Horse Plain and Mountain to the above combination.

A lengthy discussion followed and it was suggested again that Judge Monnin's opinion be obtained on this matter.

VI - STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN ONTARIO

Several potential bilingual districts were investigated beginning with Essex-Kent in Western Ontario.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Windsor-Essex-Kent

This area was recommended in the Duhamel Report including the city of Chatham which had a French mother tongue population of 11.9% in 1961. Mr. Cartwright remarked that

this percentage has been declining and is now 9.5%. Therefore, in order to create a "district" in the Essex-Kent region, it will be necessary to omit the city of Chatham and include the city of Windsor which would result in a 10.4% of French mother tongue.

Mr. Cartwright mentioned that the town of Essex was not recommended in the first Board report but the French mother tongue population had increased since 1961 from 91 to 150, and if it was included in the Windsor-Essex-Kent combination, the French mother tongue percentage remains above the line at 10.3%. Many members agreed that this area must be revisited.

Welland-Port Colborne

Mr. Cartwright advised the members that the French mother tongue population for Welland-Port Colborne had increased since 1961 to 18.3% of the total, which is probably due to some boundary adjustments, as well as a natural increase. According to the data available by subdivisions, 54.7% of the French mother tongue population for the whole regional municipality of Niagara (formerly counties of Lincoln and Welland) is located in Welland-Port Colborne. It was decided that it would be necessary to determine a more accurate distribution of the French mother tongue population by extracting Enumeration Areas and Census tracts data from Statistics Canada. It would seem that the French mother tongue population is more highly concentrated than the subdivision data suggests.

Mr. Cartwright went on with a very detailed exposé, using the data available for this region of Welland-Port Colborne. In Welland, 84.4% of the French mother population is located in 5 Census Tracts (out of 12) in the core area of the city. The only other French mother tongue concentration is in Port Colborne where 1,765 people live or 8.2% of the population. According to the Enumeration Areas and Census Tracts data, the balance of the French mother tongue population in Niagara is widely scattered.

Finally, it would seem that the Welland-Port Colborne combination remains the only viable one with a French mother tongue of 14.2% of the total population numbering 9,355 people.

Members did not consider a visit was necessary for this region.

Muskoka-Georgian Bay

This is the former district of Midland-Penetang which was recommended by the first Board and still qualifies as a bilingual district, even though there is a slight decrease in French mother tongue percentage, 18.6 of the total, representing 5,405 people. Mr. Cartwright explained that because of boundary changes in Muskoka district, it is possible to add the subdivision of Georgian Bay, which has a French mother tongue population of 260 or 12.7%, to that of Midland-Penetang. This combination results in a French mother tongue population of 5,665 people or 18.2%. Using large-scale topographic maps, it was pointed out that communications by road within the Georgian Bay subdivision in Midland-Penetang is difficult, and the people are aligned to Gravenhurst and to Parry Sound rather than to Midland. Some members expressed doubts on the value of including Georgian Bay in this district.

Metropolitan Toronto

Mr. Cartwright gave a short résumé of the situation in Metropolitan Toronto. He said that in spite of a French mother tongue population of 37,250 in Toronto census division, no 10% concentration exists. Statistics Canada was therefore asked to produce a computer map of the distribution of the French mother tongue population by census tracts for the Toronto Census metropolitan area. It was found that even at this scale there was no concentration of 10% or more. The highest Census Tract in the Census metropolitan area was 8.2% and this represented only 530 people (approximately).

Stormont-Glengarry-Prescott-Russell

This region was treated as a single potential district for the purpose of data manipulation. Since each of the counties has a French mother tongue population greater than 10% it became a matter of boundary location. Along the north and east the delimitation of a boundary is regulated by the presence of the provincial boundary.

The southern boundary is coincident with the St. Lawrence River to the eastern margin of Cornwall township. From this position the boundary was extended through Stormont and Dundas counties to exclude Osnabruck township, as recommended in the Duhamel Report, and to include Winchester township (Dundas County). The latter township was recommended for consideration after the 1971 census. The French mother tongue population has declined in the township from 479 to 405 (8.6% to 7.2%). However, these people could be easily absorbed into a single "district" without altering the overall percentage greatly (53.3% to 51.2% with Winchester).

It was decided that Mr. Lamontagne, Mr. Cartwright and perhaps other members should visit Winchester to ascertain the wishes of the people.

The western boundary of this "single district" was more difficult to delimit because of the presence of the National Capital Region. The whole of Carleton County was recommended as a bilingual district in the Duhamel Report but this census division qualified only because the city of Ottawa was included. Without the capital, Carleton County has a French mother tongue population less than 10%. Since the National Capital Region is a bilingual district on its own it was necessary to locate a boundary outside this region. Statistics Canada provided data by Enumeration Areas and this information was plotted on large-scale maps of the National Capital Region and surrounding townships.

It was determined in this manner that the western boundary of a single district could be made coincident with the eastern boundary of the National Capital Region and with the northern boundary of Dundas County. The strip of territory between the latter and the National Capital Region would be a part of the proposed "single district" but the configuration of the district boundary at this location will depend upon the inclusion or exclusion of Winchester township.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1973

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Mr. Cartwright explained to the members that little or no problem existed with regard to the size of the population but rather with recommending rational boundaries.

In Renfrew county, Westmeath and Stafford townships were included with the northern tier of townships, but in both, the F.M.T. population has declined so that it is now below the 10% line (8.3%). If Westmeath and Stafford townships were excluded from a combination with Nipissing, 505 people would be dropped.

In the first Board Report, the whole of Nipissing was included in a "district". Mr. Cartwright continued his presentation by stating that to determine a new southern boundary in Nipissing, the Enumeration Area data was consulted and mapped on large scale maps. It was found that out of 9 Enumeration Areas with less than 10% French mother tongue, 4 are in the southern "unorganized" portion of the division. Hence, if the boundary is aligned with the subdivisions flanking the major highway going through Nipissing, the low French mother tongue Enumeration Areas would be eliminated in the south - with only 35 people of

French mother tongue origin lost. The boundary would follow the southern limit of Cameron I.D., Enumeration Area #201 (E.D.559) and Chisholm subdivision to the Parry Sound/Nipissing boundary. At this point the incorporated township of North Himsworth which is the only subdivision in Parry Sound with the French mother tongue over 10% (12.2% or 275 people) may be linked to Nipissing. It was pointed out that the Algonquin Provincial Park also occupies a large portion of the district of Nipissing and therefore could be excluded from a "district".

Mr. Cartwright stated that the census divisions of Sudbury and Timiskaming could easily be incorporated into a Northern Ontario "district" as they both have French mother tongue percentages of 32.2 and 27.9 respectively.

In the Duhamel Report, Algoma was recommended for consideration after the 1971 census. Statistics now show that the French mother tongue population has declined in this census division (11.9% to 10.2%). The population was plotted by Enumeration Areas and it was found that the lowest French mother tongue concentration was around Sault Ste. Marie and environs. However, this is also the region with the greatest population concentration in Algoma (approximately 77% of the entire population is in the southern sector). If the boundary was delimited outside this southern sector of low French mother tongue percentage

- (i) 40% of French mother tongue population of Algoma would be excluded;
- (ii) the "district" would be cut off from the major urban center of the census division.

Hence, it was suggested that it was more logical to incorporate the whole of Algoma into a district.

COCHRANE

Mr. Cartwright underlined the problem here as to where to place the northern boundary in this division and for a "Northern Ontario district". He pointed out that the population is concentrated along highway #11 and the C.N.R. line, with a very sparsely or non-existent population to the north and to the south of this line. The Ontario Department of Education was asked to supply some information on school districts which would help to determine the boundary, but to date this information has not arrived.

Dr. Hickman recommended that the northern boundary of the census division be used as this was the most prominent boundary in the region and the one recommended in the Duhamel Report.

THUNDER BAY - RAINY RIVER - KENORA

Mr. Cartwright mentioned that the French mother tongue concentrations over 10% are very scattered in these divisions - there is no way to link these to Cochrane or Algoma. Members asked for combinations which would include all of these divisions with those discussed above:

<u>Combination #i</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>% age</u>		
					<u>Eng.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Renfrew(pt.)							
Nipissing(pt.)							
Sudbury(Div.)							
Timiskaming(Div.)	726,305	457,645	171,590	97,065	63.0	23.6	13.4
Algoma(Div.)							
Cochrane(Div.)							
Thunder Bay(Div.)							

Combination #ii

Combination #i (above)

Rainy River(Div.)

Kenora(Div.)	805,285	512,965	174,640	117,675	63.7	21.7	14.6
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Members expressed the wish to visit many regions in Northern Ontario such as Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Hearst and Mr. Morency was asked to enquire into the possibility of chartering a small aircraft, due to the vastness of the region to be visited. Mr. Morency will report at the next meeting.

It was also mentioned that a visit would be made to the Windsor area on the 16th of April. Mr. Morency is to arrange a meeting with groups or associations of the region.

Afin de se pencher sur la question des minorités nombreuses noyées dans les régions métropolitaines, le Père Regimbal suggère que des rencontres aient lieu à Toronto ainsi que dans les autres grands centres. Il est donc convenu qu'à la suite de la huitième réunion plénière des 27-28 avril des groupes ou associations Torontoises soient vues à Toronto l'après-midi du 29 avril. Le Père Regimbal se charge de réunir un tel groupe, à un endroit devant être déterminé par monsieur Morency, et madame Carrothers, messieurs Fox et Lamontagne se disent prêts à participer à cette rencontre.

VII - Schéma du rapport du Conseil dans son ensemble et ses parties

Monsieur Morency fait le bilan des modalités, échéances, délais et autres difficultés entourant la publication du rapport du premier Conseil et invite les membres à bien considérer tous ces facteurs. Il faut surtout débuter la préparation des cartes sans délais et adopter un format de publication consistant.

Mr. Cartwright remarked that there is maybe too much information on the maps in the last Report. But some members thought that this was necessary if the government and the public are to be accurately informed.

Mr. Mackey wondered if it was possible to include a map of Canada showing all bilingual districts recommended. This might create a problem in size and legibility.

At the next general meeting, Mr. Cartwright will submit different designs, samples and formats for consideration by the Board. Mr. Morency added that the only people capable of doing this work for the Board was the department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Directorate of Map Production (Mr. T.H. Kihl).

Mr. Fox enquired if it would be possible to include the following information:

1. bilingual districts delimitations
2. population density in relation to the bilingual districts
3. computer maps showing distribution of mother tongue population by Enumeration Areas and Census tracts
4. ecumene maps.

Mr. Hickman also mentioned that Mr. Cartwright should list for the Board the information which will be the most useful to the Government and the public. It would: (1) show that the Board did its homework (2) include some indication of the intensive research done and, (3) inform the public thoroughly.

De plus, monsieur Savoie est d'avis que ce rapport devra prouver la validité de toutes les données dans tous les cas, si possible, en plus de servir la cause du Conseil.

Mr. Fox felt that maybe with all the collected data, statistics etc, we might think of two books instead of one; one book for the recommendations and the other with the research data, maps, statistics etc. Messrs. Mackey and Savoie agreed with Mr. Fox's idea.

The members felt that the Board should take this opportunity to include in the Introduction some comments about Canada and the French fact which need to be repeated. It should contain approximately 20 to 25 pages and each Member of the Board should send to the Chairman his/her

comments so that he can start assembling and editing. The Chairman mentioned that he would be available this summer to draft the report. Monsieur Savoie s'est dit heureux que monsieur Fox puisse faire ce travail.

Mr. Mackey suggested that each member should write a draft introduction to the province he or she represents.

On fit mention que le rapport du Conseil devrait être aussi intéressant que possible tout en étant sobre, clair et précis.

It was decided that this subject would be discussed again at the next general meeting.

All present agreed that the bilingual presentation i.e. two columns, one French and one English, used by the first Board, be also used for the final report.

It was hoped each member would draft his/her contribution to the general introduction and the introduction to each province in time for discussion at the next meeting of the Board.

Another point was made that the report should list the places visited and the dates without names of persons or groups.

VIII - Rencontre avec le Secrétaire d'Etat

Voir Item III (2) ci-haut.

IX - Confirmation of revised work schedule and members' participation in visits.

The work schedule revised as of February 28 was discussed and agreed to with the following changes: April 2, the visit of B.C. and Alberta was substituted for that of Newfoundland and the visit of Welland-Port Colborne on May 14 was cancelled.

It was also decided to visit Toronto on April 29, following the next general meeting. Revised copies will be forwarded to members along with a suggested schedule for the period after May 25-26 general meeting.

X - Discussion of topics:

Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 were put on agenda of next general meeting.

XI - Other business

Mr. Cartwright was requested to send to the members a map showing Census Divisions and subdivisions for the Eastern Townships to be visited and the related statistics.

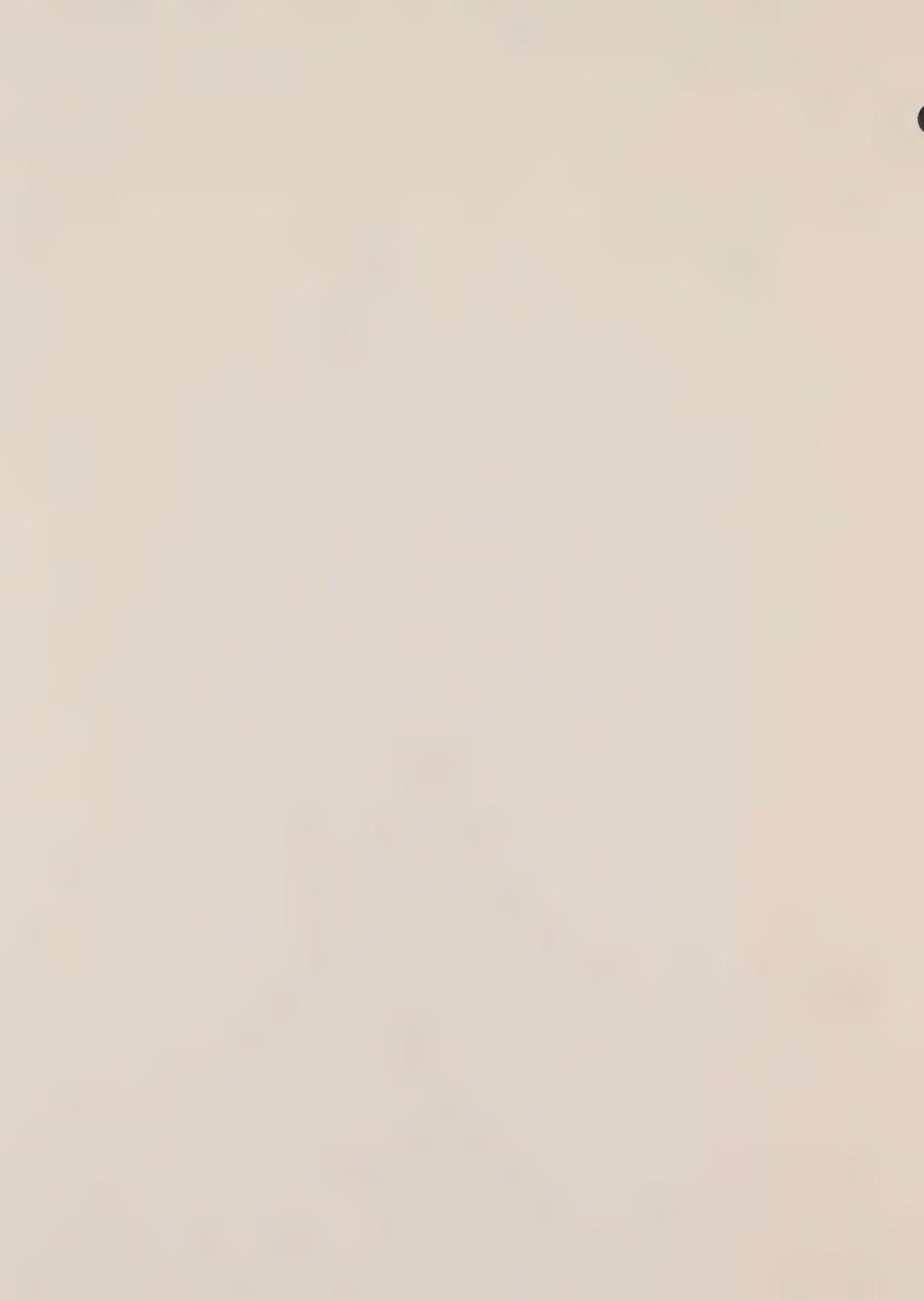
Dr. Hickman suggested that we should meet Dr. Healey of the Bishop's University at Lennoxville, and on the same occasion, the members might meet with some people from Sherbrooke. Dr. Hickman will write to Dr. Healey about an informal meeting during the visit to the area on May 14.

MOTION: Dr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Savoie, proposed the adjournment of the Seventh meeting of the Board. Approved.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Ottawa, Ontario
March 28, 1973.

Roland Morency, Ass.Sec.-Gen.
Paul Fox, Chairman



Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

March 20, 1973

The Honourable Richard B. Hatfield,
Premier of the Province of New Brunswick,
Legislative Building,
Fredericton, N.B.

Dear Mr. Premier:

Further to my letter of February 28th, I am writing to mention to you that I shall be reporting to our plenary Board meeting this week the substance of the discussion which several members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board had with you on February 19th. May I say again that we appreciated very much the time you gave to us and the frank comments and opinions that you conveyed to us. They will be of great importance to the Board in its deliberations.

I believe that the qist of your remarks was that in giving its advice to us, the government of New Brunswick was faced with the choice between the alternatives of recommending that all of New Brunswick be made one bilingual district or that a number of bilingual districts be created in New Brunswick. You expressed the view that either choice was fraught with difficulties but that on the whole, the choice that the entire province be declared a bilingual district was preferable. You added that you had not changed the view that you had held previously, namely that the latter course was more desirable.

I thank you again on behalf of the Board, Mr. Premier, for your courtesy in seeing us, for your generous hospitality, and for giving us the benefit of your opinions.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Fox
Chairman



UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of French Language and Literature

March 28, 1973.

Dr. Dennis Healy,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
Bishop's University,
Lennoxville, Quebec.

Dear Dennis,

At Saturday's meeting of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, I suggested that you might be willing to organize a meeting for us in the Eastern Townships.

As you know, the ten-man Board is charged with studying the Act and with preparing recommendations relative to the boundaries of bilingual districts where ten percent or more of the Canadian population form second-language minorities.

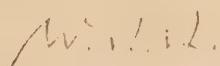
Members of the Board have been travelling to various parts of Canada; they plan to be in your area on Monday, May 14th. Could we ask you to bring together ten or twelve representatives of anglophone groups who would discuss with us problems and attitudes? We would leave it to you to select these people; often they come from the press, television, education, cultural agencies, etc.

If you accept this task, could you be kind enough to communicate with one of our two Quebec board members:
Madame Yvonne R. Raymond, 493 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal 111?
Madame Raymond could let you know how many of our colleagues would be travelling to Lennoxville and you could discuss with her such questions as time(s) and place(s) of "rencontres"

Dr. Dennis Healy,
Page 2
March 28, 1973.

With cordial greetings from the Far West where daffodils
are in full bloom,

Yours sincerely,



W. H. Hickman.

WHH/aj

cc.- Madame Yvonne R. Raymond,
Directeur général,
Fédération des œuvres de charité,
493 ouest, rue Sherbrooke,
Montréal 111, P. Q.

P.S. Is Eric Ross still at Bishop's? As a Canadian geographer
who started to be bilingual in Victoria, he might assist
our Board by giving his impressions.

P.S.S. I hope to come to Lennoxville myself.

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

F.D.Y.
3-

March 29, 1973

Mr. R.A. Lockhart,
Mayor of the City of Saint John,
City Hall,
Saint John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Lockhart:

Dr. Adélard Savoie spoke to me yesterday over the telephone about the meeting you had with him in Saint John on Tuesday, March 27.

He will have told you that I brought your request of March 7 to meet with the Board to the attention of the members at their last general meeting on March 23rd, hence his visit to your office.

In our conversation, he mentioned your intention to submit a brief in relation to the need of municipalities in bilingual districts to obtain financial assistance to provide services in both official languages when they choose to adopt and implement such measures.

Your proposal is indeed germane to the purpose and implementation of the Act and I know the Board would be pleased to receive and consider your recommendations.

You may forward your brief to my attention for furtherance to the members and if you wished to discuss it personally, I might arrange a meeting with the Board, in Ottawa, at the time of a general meeting. The next two meetings of the Board will be held April 27-28 and May 25-26.

I wish to thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Roland Morency,
Associate Secretary General



CULTURE, YOUTH
AND RECREATION

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403/229-3357

Office of
the Minister

324 Legislative Building
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6

March 30, 1973

Mr. Paul Fox, Chairman
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Dear Mr. Fox:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 23, 1973 regarding a possible meeting between members of your Board and myself.

As soon as I have received all the information necessary from other government offices I will reply to you.

Sincerely yours,

Horst A. Schmid

Horst A. Schmid
Minister of Culture, Youth,
and Recreation

/1mb



PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK

April 6, 1973

Dear Mr. Fox:

Thank you for your recent letters regarding our discussions in Fredericton on the subject of bilingual districts.

I appreciate having a summary of the conclusions which you drew from our meeting and which you were to report to a plenary Board meeting.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD HATFIELD

Mr. Paul Fox
Chairman
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A OM5

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

April 9, 1973.

The Honourable Eileen Dailly,
Minister of Education,
Government of British Columbia,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Madam Minister,

I am writing to you and to the Honourable Ernest Hall to thank you for receiving the delegation from the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board on April 2, 1973. We appreciated very much that you were able to give us an hour of your time for consultation and a candid exchange of views on certain aspects of our work which are relevant to your government.

You will recall that we reviewed data from the 1971 census returns which were pertinent to British Columbia. We noted that following its preliminary study of the data, the Board thought that it was unlikely that it would be able to recommend the creation of any bilingual districts in British Columbia. You agreed that it would be difficult to do otherwise in view of the statistics. We then asked for your advice on certain matters concerning the provision of bilingual services, especially in larger metropolitan centers such as Vancouver. You and Mr. Hall were good enough to suggest a number of points which I shall be pleased to report to the next plenary meeting of our Board in Ottawa later in April. We found your advice valuable and I thank you for it.

As our consultation concluded, I believe that you and Mr. Hall expressed the view that the government of British Columbia supported the concept of a bilingual Canada and that it certainly would have no objection if our Board, in its final report, were to make proposals which would be intended to improve the quality and extent

...

UNIVERSITÉ BISHOP'S
LENNOXVILLE, QUÉBEC, CANADA
BUREAU DU RECTEUR



TELEPHONE: 819-569-9551

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY
LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

le 3 avril 1973

Madame Yvonne R. Raymond,
Directeur général,
Fédération des Oeuvres de Charité,
493 ouest rue Sherbrooke,
Montréal, Province de Québec.

Madame,

Auriez-vous l'obligeance de me téléphoner (819) 569-7226? Monsieur le Professeur Hickman m'a prié de trouver, pour la commission qui compte visiter les Cantons de l'Est le 14 mai, des personnes de langue anglaise capables de la renseigner. J'aimerais mieux comprendre de quoi il s'agit et comment aider à la commission.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, mes hommages et l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

Dennis Healy
Dennis Healy
Recteur

DH:et

5 avril 1973

Bonjour, monsieur le professeur,

Vous trouverez ci-joint copie de la lettre que m'a adressée le recteur Healy. Je me suis mise en communication avec lui et lui ai signalé quels groupes pouvaient être invités, de même que les intentions du Conseil de visiter aussi Mgr. Maltais.

M. Healy me retéléphonera dans une quinzaine de jours pour me mettre au courant des groupes invités.

Je vous remercie de votre démarche et vous prie d'agréer l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Yvonne R. Raymond

(copie)

le 12 avril 1973

Monseigneur Roger Maltais
Recteur
Université de Sherbrooke
Cité universitaire
Sherbrooke, Qué.

Monseigneur le Recteur,

Vous savez peut-être que je suis membre du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues. Ce Conseil, créé en vertu de la Loi sur les langues officielles du Canada, est une conséquence des recommandations de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton. Il a pour mandat d'étudier les statistiques du recensement de 1971 et de faire au Gouvernement fédéral des recommandations quant aux frontières de districts bilingues possibles, c'est-à-dire les régions où les Canadiens parlant la deuxième langue officielle du pays comptent une proportion de 10% et plus de la population totale. Dans le Québec, il s'agit de la minorité anglophone et dans les neuf autres provinces du Canada de la minorité francophone.

Les cantons de l'Est sont une des régions que notre Conseil doit visiter et nous nous proposons d'être à Sherbrooke le lundi 14 mai. Un collègue anglophone a déjà communiquer avec M. Dennis Healy, principal de l'Université Bishop, pour lui demander de réunir un groupe représentatif de la minorité afin que nous puissions discuter de la situation. Pour ma part, je souhaiterais pouvoir rencontrer un groupe correspondant du côté francophone. Tous mes collègues partagent d'ailleurs cet avis. Je me demande par conséquent s'il vous serait possible d'inviter à l'Université de Sherbrooke un nombre limité de personnes qui pourraient nous renseigner sur la situation linguistique de votre ville et de votre région. Ces personnes pourraient venir du milieu universitaire et de groupements représentatifs. Autant que possible, nous aimons rencontrer des personnes qui représentent toute la population, comme les députés, le maire ou des membres du conseil municipal, des représentants de la Commission scolaire, etc.

Nos collègues du Québec sont Madame Yvonne R. Raymond, 493 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal 111, téléphone (514) 288-1261 et le professeur Mackey de l'Université Laval. S'il vous est possible d'accéder à cette requête,

Monseigneur Roger Maltais

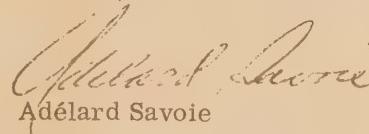
- - 2 -

le 12 avril 1973

auriez-vous l'obligeance de communiquer avec Mme Raymond qui est chargée de coordonner nos déplacements dans la région de Montréal. Veuillez croire que vous nous rendrez un grand service et, pour ma part, j'aurai beaucoup de joie à revoir l'Université de Sherbrooke.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monseigneur le Recteur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Recteur de l'Université de Moncton


Adélard Savoie

AS/hb



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

31

TO
A

Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers

CAT. NO. DE SECURITE

copy: Mr. Paul Fox, Chairman

1823-180/9

FROM
DE

R. Morency

April 17, 1973

Meeting solicited by the Francophone representatives of Bonnyville, Alberta

On April 5th 1973, I received a telephone call from Mr. Donald Cyr of Bonnyville, Alberta, who had heard of your visit in Bonnyville on January 17, 1973.

Mr. Cyr was somewhat disappointed that the Francophone group of Bonnyville had not been met collectively on this occasion and that only the official representatives i.e. the Mayor, Superintendent of Schools, Manager of the Toronto Dominion Bank, Secretary-Treasurer and Reeve of the municipal district had been consulted.

As the local President of the Association canadienne française de l'Alberta, Mr. Cyr would welcome a meeting with Board representatives if an opportunity arises. I informed Mr. Cyr that the work of the Board in Alberta was not yet complete and that his request would be passed on to the Board members for consideration.

Mr. Cyr's address is: Post Office Box 986, Bonnyville Alberta and his telephone number at his office is 826-3245 and at his residence 826-5122. I suggest that at the time the Board meets with the provincial government in Edmonton, it might be possible to call on Mr. Cyr to bring a delegation to Edmonton to meet with Board representatives. This could be added to the meeting which is now contemplated with representatives of Westlock.

APR 19 1973
R. Morency

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

April 26, 1973.

The Honourable Edwyn Tchorzewski,
Minister of Culture and Youth,
Government of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Minister:

I wish to thank you on behalf of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board for having received us for consultation with you and Mr. Bogdasavich and Mr. Still on April 10. We appreciate very much that you took time to see us and that you were so helpful and frank in giving us your views and advice. I shall be pleased to report the details of our consultation to the members of the Board who were not able to be present at our meeting with you.

I believe that the points noted hereafter were raised and discussed and that you gave us the views which are indicated. Mr. Justice Monnin outlined on the map of Saskatchewan the areas that we are considering as proposed bilingual districts in your province. They are substantially the same districts as those recommended by the first Board in 1971. He explained that we are considering the possibility of joining together some of the districts proposed by the first Board to make fewer but larger bilingual districts and we asked for your reaction to this idea. You said that you had no objection to the principle of such an arrangement but you remarked that you would not like to see irregularly shaped districts. Mr. Bogdasavich expressed the opinion that an increase in the size of bilingual districts would not affect the Saskatchewan government. You and your Deputy Minister also made clear to us what the cultural policy of your government is, namely, that while you fully recognize and accept the bilingual principles embodied in the Official Languages Act, the thrust of your government is towards multiculturalism.

....

Mr. Bogdasavich said that while one does not question the existence of two official languages, some people are dissatisfied with the word "bilingualism" and he wondered if the phrase "official language districts" could not be used in place of "bilingual districts". We noted that the latter phrase is used in the Official Languages Act but that since our terms of reference permit us to make suggestions in our Report for changes, we would certainly consider his proposal.

You pointed out that French-speaking persons in Saskatchewan were now asking for more bilingual services, for instance, in regard to the use of telephones. You stated the view that the CBC's move from Gravelbourg to Regina was retrogressive and apt to be destructive of French cultural life. We noted that while we had no authority over the CBC, we were prepared to consider whether or not such points might be included in our Report.

Finally, when we asked if your government would have any objection to the possibility that our Board might recommend the creation of a bilingual district straddling two provinces by joining, for example, an area in Saskatchewan and an area in Manitoba, you said that your government would have no objection.

I believe that these were the substantive points which were raised and discussed with you and your staff on this occasion.

May I thank you again, Mr. Premier, for your kindness in receiving us, for giving us your views and for helping us by providing us with your advice. We are grateful for your generous assistance in our work.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Fox,
Chairman.

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

April 26, 1973.

The Honourable E.R. Schreyer,
Premier of the Province of Manitoba,
Legislative Building,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Premier:

I wish to thank you on behalf of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board for having received us for consultation with you and Mr. Desjardins on April 9. We appreciate very much that you took time to see us and that you were so helpful and frank in giving us your views and advice. I shall be pleased to report the details of our consultation to the members of the Board who could not be present at our meeting with you.

I believe that the points noted hereafter were raised and discussed and that you gave us the views which are indicated. Mr. Justice Monnin outlined on the map of Manitoba the areas that the Board is considering as proposed bilingual districts in your province. They are substantially the same districts as those recommended by the first Board in 1971. However, we mentioned that this time we are considering the possibility of joining some of the districts together to make larger districts, in particular, in relation to the formerly proposed districts of Red River School Division and Seine River School Division. You said that you had no objection to this suggestion. We also noted that because of the difficulty that arises from the fact that most of the federal government services which are provided for these two areas are located in the city of Winnipeg which would not be included in a bilingual district, it had been suggested to us that the boundary of the unified district might be extended to include some of the federal buildings near the provincial Legislative Building. You thought that this idea was not unreasonable,

....

provided the overall figure for such a district still met the requirement of 10% of the minority linguistic group laid down in the Official Languages Act, and you said that you did not foresee any difficulty arising from such an arrangement if it occurred. You added that it would be consistent with your government's policy in regard to "Unicity" and that you would be prepared to support such a recommendation. We replied that we would recalculate the population statistics for this area to see if such a boundary were possible.

You advised us that it would be unwise to draw boundaries that created irregular shapes such as "bulbous or narrow corridors". You also noted that there might be some questioning if an arrangement were not made in other places in Canada which were in a similar position to Winnipeg, but on reflection you did not think that if the arrangement for Winnipeg were different from other places, there would be any insuperable objection to our adopting it.

We also asked you if your government would have any objection to our creating a bilingual district which straddled two provinces by joining together, for instance, an area in Manitoba and an area in Saskatchewan. You replied that you would not have any objection and that you did not foresee any problem since PFRA already follows such a procedure. You did not feel that it would create any difficulties for you, for example, in regard to school districts.

I believe that these were the substantive points which were raised and discussed.

May I thank you again, Mr. Premier, for your kindness in receiving us, for giving us your views and for helping us so much by providing us with your advice. We are grateful for your generous assistance in our work.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Fox,
Chairman.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Canada

Chers collègues,

A l'occasion de la prochaine réunion plénière du Conseil des Directeurs de l'UICN, ma femme et moi aimerions vous inviter à l'inviter, 2238 Lilac Lane, Ottawa, le vendredi 17 juillet, vers 20h30. Nous aurons également quelques amis qui s'intéressent à notre travail.

I hope you will be able to come.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Lamentan

(



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

All Members

SUR FILE IN REFERENCE

1823-180/10

FILE NUMBER

FROM
DE Roland Morency

May 3, 1973

Notes of visit to B.C.

The notes attached have been prepared as a covering document for the comments prepared by participating members and distributed at the time of the last general meeting.

Annex "A" prepared by the Chairman following his visit to British Columbia on March 31 and April 2, 1973 and dated April 6, 1973 together with Annex "B" prepared by Mrs. Carrothers and dated April 12, 1973, those of Mr. Lamontagne marked Annex "C" and finally the notes of Dr. Hickman marked Annex "D" should be attached as relevant annexes.



Roland Morency

Attached

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes of a meeting with la Fédération des
franco-colombiens in Vancouver and with the
British Columbia government representatives in Victoria

March 31 and April 2, 1973

These introductory notes are but a summary of the dates, places and persons met and highlights of the consultations held. More detailed and personal comments of the participating members may be found in annex.

Saturday, March 31, 1973

Meeting with la Fédération des franco-colombiens at the Vancouver Hotel at 14:30 hrs.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Harry Hickman
Jane Carrothers	Léopold Lamontagne
Adélard Savoie	Don Cartwright, Research Officer
Albert Regimbal	Roland Morency, Associate Secretary General

Present from la Fédération franco-colombienne:

Josée Crossland,	Membre, 2642, 14e avenue ouest, Vancouver 8, B.C.
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François H. Coulombe,	Membre, 112 ouest, 16e avenue, Vancouver 10, B.C.
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Hélène Dionne-Van Den Borre,	Pigiste CBC, 1166 Deep Cove Road, North Vancouver, B.C.
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Jean Riou,	Comité culturel, F.des f.-c. 3204, rue Prince Edouard, Vancouver 10, B.C.
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Claire Haggerty,	Comité d'animation sociale, F.des f.-c. 3026 ouest, 34e avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.
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Roberta Alcalay,	Secrétaire, F.des f.-c. 908 Thurlow, Vancouver, B.C.
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André Dilas,	Projeteur-Dessinateur, 4353, Portland,
Marc Van Den Borre,	Inspecteur-Consumer and Corporate Affairs 1166 Deep Cove Road North Vancouver, B.C.
Aurélien Bouchard,	Directeur CBOF-FM Société Radio-Canada 7666, rue Ontario Vancouver, B.C.
Jeannette Bouchard,	Animatrice Jeunesse 104, 1030 ouest, 11e avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.
Roger Fournier,	Directeur général F.des f.-c. 108 ouest, 16e avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
Roger G. Aubert,	Président, F.des f.-c. 200, avenue Cartier, Maillardville, C.B.
Yves Margraff,	Agent d'Information, F.des f.-c. 708 ouest, 16e avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.

Dr. Hickman chaired the meeting and welcomed the members of la Fédération des franco-colombiens and thanked them for accepting to meet with the Board. After an explanation of the work of the Board, the Official Languages Act and the relevant statistics for British Columbia, comments were invited that could assist the Board in its enquiry.

From the very beginning, the meeting took the appearance of a "contestation" and the Board members were treated to the reading of an extract of a memo prepared by the Fédération des franco-colombiens and submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution on January 7, 1971. In spite of attempts by Board members to explain the scope of its mandate, the confusion persisted for some time and it was quite difficult to make the discussion relevant. In short, there is no interest in a bilingual district which might become a ghetto and the feeling is that services should be available in both official languages in all parts of the province and of the country. Mr. Spicer's influence was quite obvious in this respect and in fact, Mr. Margraff who read the memo had in front of him the first and second annual reports of the Commissioner of Official Languages. Those present

expressed the view that half-measures are no longer acceptable. The expression "Canadien à part entière" was used repeatedly by the majority.

On direct questions, it was finally established that: the Fédération would like to see a division of funds for education which would see part of those funds applied to education in the French language rather than solely to assist anglophones to learn French; federal departments located in Vancouver do not supply adequate services in French, and those persons that are capable of such services are not in a position of authority; it would be desirable to have central offices where all services would be available in the language of the minority; television and radio services are inadequate and programs too often originate in Québec; etc.

It might be of interest to note that a large number of those attending this meeting were of European origin rather than native Canadians.

Vancouver accounts for 28,000 FMT on a total of 38,000 in the province. This is also the only province where the percentage of FMT has increased since the last census.

Sunday, April 1, 1973

On Sunday evening, Dr. Hickman had kindly invited the Board's representatives to meet at his home with persons interested in the bilingualism programs. Were present Dr. and Mrs. H.E. Farquhar. Dr. Farquhar is President of the University of Victoria and Mrs. Farquhar was formerly an instructor in French. Dr. and Mrs. Gérald Moreau. Dr. Moreau is with the Department of French and Coordinator of the French Diploma Program, Continuing Education. Mrs. Moreau is a teacher of French in secondary schools. Mr. and Mrs. Jean-Pierre Mentha. Mr. Mentha is with the Department of French at the University of Victoria. Dr. and Mrs. A.E. Soles. Mr. Soles is in charge of Post-Secondary Education in British Columbia, responsible to the Minister of Education.

Monday, April 2, 1973

Meeting with the Hon. Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education and the Hon. Ernest Hall, Provincial Secretary, at 09:00 hrs., in the Executive Chamber of the British Columbia Government Building, Victoria, B.C.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Harry Hickman
Jane Carrothers	Léopold Lamontagne
Adélard Savoie	Don Cartwright, Research Officer
Albert Regimbal	Roland Morency, Associate Secretary General

The Chairman explained to the Ministers the work of the Board and made a quick review of the statistics available on the province's French-speaking population. The Ministers showed much interest and cooperation and indicated that the Government is not opposed in principle to the creation of bilingual districts in the country, aside from the fact that no such district can be proclaimed in their province. The Government is also receptive to the idea of providing bilingual services in the City of Vancouver. The funds provided by the Secretary of State for the promotion of the teaching of the second language are now utilized to this end.

Ottawa, Ontario
April 25, 1973

Roland Morency
Assistant Secretary General

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDCONFIDENTIALReport on the visit to BRITISH COLUMBIAon March 31, April 2, 1973by PAUL FOX

Our first encounter with French-speaking persons in British Columbia came when some members of our party by chance took a taxi to the Hotel Vancouver and discovered that the taxi driver spoke French. We discovered further when we had a meal in the Hotel Vancouver that almost all the waiters were French-speaking. It was quite a welcome to the city of Vancouver. We met with the members of the Fédération Franco-Colombienne at 2:30 p.m. on March 31 in the Hotel Vancouver. There were about 15 persons in all present. Dr. Hickman presided over the meeting.

My impressions of the meeting are somewhat mixed because I found it a bit difficult to hear in the room in which we were located. However, I could hear enough to get a distinct impression of dissatisfaction on the part of a number of persons present, who were for the most part quite young. They also exhibited considerable confusion about the nature of our function as a Board and proceeded to deliver to us a brief which the Fédération had prepared for the Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution in January 1971. We tried hard to explain the sort of job we had to do but it took us some time to get the discussion oriented to matters that concerned the Board. One of the members of the Fédération said categorically that he and his colleagues did not want a bilingual district in one part of British Columbia. They had greater things in mind. However, I shall try to note some of the points that were made.

First one member suggested that the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board should recommend to the Secretary of State

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a division of funds for education which would aid education in the French language rather than solely to assist anglophones to learn French. Another member suggested that many of the federal departments represented in Vancouver did not supply very adequate services in French. He said "Manpower is negative here for French-speaking people". He wanted to know if it was possible for francophones to be placed in each regional office of every federal department in B.C. Someone noted that English-speaking civil servants who are in superior positions refuse to give services in French or to allow any of their staff to get training in French "because there is no bilingual district in B.C." We heard again the familiar complaint about French services on television and radio, both cable and C.B.C. A member thought that the Board should recommend improved French education and noted that the C.N.R. does not give service in French in its telegrams. A young man at the end of the table said that it was almost impossible to get French service from federal departments in Vancouver. He asked the question, "could there not be a federal office in British Columbia to give services in French"? I think the point he was making was that there might a single office established in Vancouver to provide French services for all the federal departments and agencies represented in British Columbia. I thought this was an interesting new idea which had some merit until I discussed it later with Colonel Morency who quickly shut down the idea because he thought that it would not work as an administrative arrangement. Another gentleman noted that it takes three months to get service in French in some departments in Vancouver. He pointed out that often there are no forms available in French from federal government departments. Monsieur Coulombe noted that his mail had been delayed from Quebec because it had been addressed to Colombie without any 'designation britannique' and was returned to Quebec. Monsieur Fournier concluded the meeting by suggesting that the whole of British Columbia should be declared a bilingual district. Another young man to his right suggested that thousands of Québécois come to British Columbia each year as visitors and that there are many French-speaking persons in Vancouver from outside of Canada.

We discovered that this may be true since the majority of the members of our guests present at this meeting turned out to be from countries outside of Canada.

We visited the Legislative Building in Victoria on Monday morning at 9 o'clock to meet with two ministers of the British Columbia government, the Honourable Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education, and the Honourable Ernest Hall, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Travel Industry. They expressed interest in our visit and spent an hour with us. We explained the Official Languages Act, the function of the Board, and presented to them a brief résumé of the census statistics that concerned British Columbia. We told them that we thought it was unlikely that the Board would be recommending any bilingual districts in British Columbia since the population of French maternal tongue was so dispersed throughout the province that it was difficult to find a reasonable concentration of at least 10%. We pointed out however that British Columbia was the only province that had had an absolute increase in the percentage of the population which was of French maternal tongue, and we said that we regretted not being able to make a recommendation for a bilingual district since there were a large number of persons of French mother tongue in British Columbia, namely about 38,000. We noted also that almost half of this large figure were located in the city of Greater Vancouver. We raised the question that has been concerning the Board, namely how we might provide more adequate services for such a large group of persons in an area like Vancouver. We had a good discussion with the two Cabinet ministers on this point, I thought, Mr. Hall in particular suggested a number of points. He raised the question for instance about the capacity of Judges in the B.C. Supreme Court to speak French and he asked about French facilities of Information Canada in Vancouver. He said that his government was interested in having civil servants with a French capacity. He added that he himself had not received many requests for services in French and that he did not think that the B.C. government had received many requests for services in French, but he felt that the civil servants might have more knowledge on this point than he did and that we ought to ask them about the number of demands that had been received for services in French. He made a couple of other good points. He asked if we had considered a bilingual district in the Peace River region. When we said that we were considering the area in Alberta, he asked if we had thought of putting the Alberta area and the B.C. area in the Peace River together in one district. He also expressed the opinion that since the 10% minimum for the minority group was not adequate in British Columbia, but perhaps there should be a finite minimum number of persons established in the Act as a minimum for a bilingual district.

In response to a question from one of our members, Mrs. Dailly explained what her department of Education was attempting to do in regard to the teaching of French. British Columbia is using most of the federal money that it gets for bilingualism to improve the teaching of French to anglophones, in particular for upgrading the skills of teachers of French and for grants to permit students and teachers to travel to Quebec. The Department is also encouraging pilot projects in the teaching of French. Such a project is now under way in Maillardville. The department leaves the decision to teach French commencing in grade 1 to local Boards. If a board opts to teach French in grade 1, there is now an attempt to stream the students, at least this attempt occurs in the pilot project. It was pointed out to Mrs. Dailly that while the improvement in the teaching of French to anglophones is valuable, there is still a critical problem for children of French maternal tongue. It was pointed out that such children really need education in their own French language. Mrs. Dailly is well aware of this but obviously she has difficulty in implementing such a policy in many places in British Columbia because of dispersion of the population of French mother tongue.

In conclusion, in response to a question from Mr. Savoie, the ministers stated categorically that the present B.C. government is sympathetic to the concept of a bilingual Canada and that the government would have no objection to a recommendation by the Board that the federal government improve the quality of its services in French in a city like Vancouver.

I thought that our meeting with the British Columbia government representatives was quite successful. I will ask the Secretariat in our Ottawa office to send each member a copy of the letters which I wrote to Mrs. Dailly and to Mr. Hall thanking them for receiving us and noting the points upon which we had consulted them.

Ottawa, Ontario
April 6, 1973.

Paul Fox,
Chairman.

ANNEX "B"

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on the Visit to Victoria, British Columbia

on April 2, 1973, by

Jane Carrothers

Monday, April 2, 1973, 9:00 A.M.

The Chairman, accompanied by Messrs. Morency, Cartwright, Savoie, Regimbal, Lamontagne, Hickman and myself, arrived at the Legislative Building a few minutes before 9, and were then conducted to the Cabinet Room where we met Mrs. Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education and Mr. Ernest Hall, the Provincial Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the work of the Board, informed the Ministers there would not be a potential viable federal bilingual district in British Columbia at this time because of the fact that the Board could not delimit an area in which there was a francophone population of 10% or more. It was pointed out to the Ministers that British Columbia was the only province in which the francophone population had increased on a percentage basis since the 1961 census. The Ministers were very open and frank in their discussion with us. It appeared quite quickly that the attitude of the B.C. government had changed with a change of government in the election of August 1972 when the N.D.P. formed the Government under Mr. Barrett. The federal funds available for education in the French language which had been put into Consolidated Revenue in the days of Social Credit were now directed toward education in the French language and Mrs. Dailly had received much encouragement from the public at large for her actions in this respect. The Ministers were asked if they would support a recommendation to the federal government that federal services should be provided into the two languages in Vancouver and in any other large metropolitan area where this might be deemed advisable on the basis of significant demand. Both Ministers felt that they could easily support such a recommendation.

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I think it is fair to say that there did not appear at this meeting to be any reluctance on the part of either Minister to discuss the subject of bilingualism because bilingual districts were not an issue, but it did seem to me that British Columbia or that these two Ministers representing the Government had a feeling and conveyed it to us that B.C. was now back in Confederation and part of a bilingual country.

The meeting adjourned at about a quarter to ten. The members of the Board went back to their hotel, collected their luggage and made toward the Wharf on foot. At eleven o'clock, all but Dr. Hickman and Professor Fox, boarded a 5-seater seaplane and took off right in front of the Legislative Building in Victoria for the airport at Sea Island outside of Vancouver. It was a glorious, sunny clear day and we had an excellent view of the city of Victoria and the Gulf Islands, before landing in the Fraser River, just a mile or so from the main airport buildings in Vancouver. We lunched at the airport and then flew to Edmonton arriving about 4:30. We picked up our rented car, checked in to the Chateau Lacombe, then walked across to the Macdonald Hotel to our meeting with a group of influential members of the francophone community in Edmonton.

There to greet us were Mr. Louis Desrochers who is the Chancellor of the University of Alberta, a past President of L'Association Canadienne-française de l'Alberta and a lawyer, and also a member of the Canada Council; Mr. Justice André Dechène who is a Judge of the Trial Court of Alberta and also past President of L'ACFA; Professor Roger Motut of the University of Alberta, also a past President of L'ACFA, I believe; and Dean McMahon of Collège St-Jean which is a French-language college affiliated with the University of Alberta; Mr. Guy Lacombe, the Secretary of L'ACFA was there; and two members of the French media, French television station CBXFT, monsieur Fortin and monsieur Patenaude.

As these gentlemen were more or less familiar with the purpose of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, and as I had personally met a small group of them on two previous occasions (the second time with Judge Monnin and Mr. Cartwright), we proceeded quickly to ask them their thoughts about the work of the Board in Alberta and to seek from them whatever information they could give us which would be helpful.

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Mr. Desrochers said that the Association had taken its Brief to the provincial Government in December and that the Government had not been at all helpful or encouraging to it. (It is now known to the members of the Board that the attitude of the Alberta Government at this time is a very cagey one and that they would like the Board to wait until a more politically opportune moment before making any recommendations concerning bilingual districts in Alberta).

(Mr. Justice Dechène had some very helpful remarks to make about the boundaries of the proposed district in the area north of Edmonton which was called in the first Report St. Albert-Légal-Morinville. He knows the area very well indeed and could suggest which hamlets ought to be included and others which might more profitably be left out, that is they should be left out so as not to antagonize groups of non-francophone residents of the area). ,

After about three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Desrochers and Judge Dechène had to leave us and I was taken away by two members of the media downstairs to a television camera and sound crew which were waiting for me in a corner of the Macdonald lobby. This was a surprise to me because I had hoped to avoid an interview on French T.V. owing to my rather inadequate command of the language and also to a degree of 'mike fright'. However, there was nothing but to go on. I tried to suggest that my French-speaking colleagues would be tremendous assets on any program they might be producing but the Edmonton lads said that they wanted only local talent, so I did the best I could. I have not seen the results yet and I am not particularly looking forward to them. I did ask the editor from the television station not to run the interview if it was a disaster because I felt it would really damage the image of the Board.

We returned to the Chateau Lacombe and found three members of the francophone community of St. Albert were in the lobby and would come up and join us so that we could have a discussion with them about the reactions of the people of St. Albert to its being part of a bilingual district. Very quickly Dr. Steve Lynch and his wife arrived and also madame Lefebvre, the latter very interested in multiculturalism as an adjunct to bilingualism. I know that Father Regimbal will have a great deal to say in his report and I hope that he may produce what we might call a "working hypothesis" for the western provinces based on this approach.

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We entertained and were entertained by this small group of people for about an hour and at about a quarter to ten, we decided it was time we said goodnight to them and had some dinner which we did - a most enjoyable evening.

Tuesday, April 3, 1973

The next morning, April 3, those of us who were left, that is to say Messrs. Regimbal, Savoie, Lamontagne, Morency et moi-même set out by car for the Town Hall in St. Albert. We arrived there a little bit late to find a very cheerful Mayor Gibbon, and perhaps 25 people, in the Council Chamber. We did a brief explanation of the work of the Board and opened the meeting to questions which was perhaps the most expeditious way of satisfying the wish of those who had come to meet us. The Mayor pointed out that St. Albert was perhaps the oldest town in Alberta and was originally a French settlement which was something they were very proud of. They are working hard to start a museum which would preserve the part of the French culture. Monsieur Savoie was able to be helpful to Mayor Gibbon on the subject of museums, that is not to say that he was not also helpful on the subject of potential bilingual districts. He was indeed.

There were two people in our audience who seemed to me to be of central European extraction, probably Ukrainian. One was suggesting that anything to do with bilingualism was a waste of money when we were all Canadians together and we had among other things, a drug problem which could use attention and funds from government. The other was a young woman who put, but not in a ferocious way, the position of numbers of other minorities and who, I would think, would be among those in the West who do not accept the Official Languages Act. Mayor Gibbon made the point several times that St. Albert was not a part of Edmonton but was a part of the municipal district of Sturgeon and that should a bilingual district be created, he would want St. Albert to be a part of it, together with the other towns and villages in Sturgeon, that is Légal, Morinville, Picardville, Vimy, and so on.

We were running quite late by this time, so we adjourned our meeting after about one hour, and dashed up the trail to Morinville where we met Mayor Stapleton who was accompanied by Mrs. Kryskow who was the Chairman of the school board, and a gentleman who was the President of the Chamber of Commerce and whose name I can't remember, also the Town Clerk - I think his name was Brochu. About half way through the meeting, the curé came in, Father Primeau, of whom more later.

....

We made the usual explanation and then the Mayor told us that he felt that a bilingual district might upset people who wanted to come into the area of Morinville as they expected a fairly steep rise in population within the next five or ten years. He seemed to think that the fact that Morinville might be part of a bilingual district would in some undefinable way discourage people from coming to live there. He agreed with us that this was an emotional thing and not a logical or rational reaction.

We tried to be very clear in Morinville and elsewhere as to the exact meaning of a bilingual district. I asked Mrs. Kryskow about French language education in the town and she said that the problem there appeared to be one of lack of interest and she also found that some French mother tongue teachers in the school did not really want to use their language. I later discovered that next September there will be only four francophone children entering grade 1 and one of the teachers said that they cannot possibly afford to have a French grade 1 as they have had in the past. My understanding is that they have had French grades 1 and 2 and English grades 1 and 2, and they have had a proportion of instruction in the French language from there on.

The combination of bilingualism and multiculturalism came up this morning in Morinville and was of great interest to us. Father Primeau kept asking us if we were really serious, which we took to mean, were we really going to do something about the situation. We explained to him that we could do only what was within our mandate, but that if a bilingual district were created for the area, then the French language television service for instance, would have to be upgraded - there was much talk about this during the day and a great desire for the originating of programs in western centres rather than the feeding of programs produced in Quebec, which now seems to be the case almost exclusively.

Knowing that we were coming back to Morinville to see the francophone members of the community at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we left there and took off for Légal, or rather for Louise's corner Café where we had lunch with some of the people from Légal - the curé, Abbé Brisson, I remember, and quite a few other people whose names escape me but whose faces I can see. We had a large meal and as soon as that was over we went to the Recreation Centre which, it turns out, had been built by Father Primeau at an earlier date. There were perhaps fifteen people in the Recreation Centre waiting

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for us; monsieur Paul Chauvet who was the President of the local French-Canadian Association, his wife and his son, three students, some teachers and altogether a good cross-section of the community. As the group was totally French, I made a brief introduction and asked Mr. Savoie to give the explanation of our purpose. I might mention here that the 1971 census figures are modified already in the three places we are visiting today, and the modification is a lowering of the francophone percentage, not so significant that it removes the basis for bilingual districts but nonetheless indicative of the trend.

The total population of Légal has risen from 560 in 1971 to 693 as of now. The francophone percentage in 1971 was 66.1%. At this meeting in the Recreation Centre, our discussion focused on whether or not Westlock should form part of a potential bilingual district. The consensus / of opinion of the villagers of Légal was that it should not. There was one young man, son of Paul Chauvet, who was very much against this idea and who felt that Westlock should be included, that the concept of a bilingual district should be put forth on a grand scale rather than on a small scale, that one should not retreat but that one should attempt to expand. He was very excited as he put his point most forcefully toward the end of the meeting. As a result of what young Chauvet said and of other discussion which members had had during the day, it was decided that a visit should be made to Westlock at a future date, probably when a team goes to visit the government of Alberta. The situation would not appear to be complicated, simply the Board members present felt that the Mayor and town's people of Westlock have a right to be consulted in person as to whether or not they would like it to become part of a bilingual district.

One of the young girl students at this meeting had been to a special conference of francophone youth in Alberta two weeks before and was happy to give Father Regimbal a copy of the programme of the Conference. We then walked across to the Town Hall in Légal and had a meeting with the Mayor, M. Saint-Martin, a councillor, monsieur Dubé, M. Morin, M. Roger Préfontaine, vice-président de la commission scolaire et Mme Montpetit, secrétaire de la municipalité. The town council at Légal conducts its business in French and believes itself to be the only town council in Alberta which does this. I asked the question of whether the young people when they leave school are able to find work in the area, and the answer was for the most part: "No, they cannot", although some of them may return to live in the area while working in Edmonton.

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The local school has grades 1 and 2 entirely in French; then it evolves into two streams, an English and a French stream. I got the impression very definitely from a teacher who was at the meeting and who was also at lunch with us, that the local school board does not have the money to purchase the necessary French textbooks for the teaching in French of subjects other than the language itself. I asked whether they received their share of the monies from the federal government which come through the provincial Department of Education for the teaching of French, he said: "Yes", but only \$500, in the preceding year. I am not sure what the formula is for the allocation of these funds provincially and I assume they get the maximum allowable, but it does seem sad that because they are only a small village and their tax rate would be pretty tiny that they have not got the funds to teach and thereby preserve their own language to the degree they would wish to do so.

It is easy during these trips which we make throughout the countryside to feel that the French fact is alive and well and that an ambiance is gradually forming which will encourage it and nourish it. I hope that I am not deluding myself in getting this feeling but when you come back out of the communities into the world at large, you wonder whether it is a delusion. Perhaps the best way to put it is that it is a reality, but who knows for how many.

We had a cup of coffee and a chat with the Mayor and others who were there, including a young lawyer who practices in English and in French out of Edmonton and comes out to Légal one or two days a month. We then pushed off for a return visit to Morinville which was to be held, at the invitation of Father Primeau, in the Presbytery, beginning at five o'clock. Here again, I will have to rely on our attendance sheet for the names of those who turned up at the meeting, although there were one or two familiar faces; monsieur Tellier who had been at the meeting in Légal; and the President of the Chamber of Commerce who had been at the meeting we had with Mayor Stapleton; and, of course, Father Primeau himself.

We had some more discussion, more or less on what a potential bilingual district might do for the community in a way of positive benefits, such as better television programming, which keeps coming up, and education. We explained that education is purely a provincial matter, but one hopes that the provincial government would be encouraged to put more money and more effort to education in the French language.

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We made our adieux about half past six and arrived back to the Chateau Lacombe about 7:15 p.m. I decided at that point that I should return home to Calgary with all possible speed as I had a very heavy day on Wednesday; so I bade fond farewell to my colleagues and took the next airbus to Calgary, trusting that they would be able to look after themselves in the wicked city of Edmonton.

An overall summary might be that where St. Albert is concerned, there is no strong negative feeling. There is a positive feeling towards a bilingual district if this will benefit the town culturally and I think that the negative feeling of other minorities can probably be softened if this is done openly.

In Légal, there is no question but the Mayor and francophone elements in the town would be in favour of a bilingual district. In Morinville, the Mayor is very cautious in his approach but not necessarily negative and, of course, the francophone residents are positively in favour of a bilingual district. The school board Chairman in Morinville was not against it and the Town Clerk did not have anything to contribute. I doubt whether we can assume from this representation that there would be no segment of the population in Morinville which would have a negative reaction but I will make the assumption that in Morinville, except for certain feelings of caution on the part of the Mayor, there is no adverse reaction. It remains then for a team, hopefully with the Chairman, to call upon at least one Cabinet Minister of the Alberta government and to visit the town of Westlock which is north and west of Légal, at a date convenient to the provincial government.

P.S. April 11, 1973 - I met monsieur Legassé of St. Paul, Alberta in Ottawa today and he has some well-developed opinions which he would like to communicate to the Board. I told him we would try and get to St. Paul, otherwise we would see him in Edmonton.

April 12, 1973

Visite de Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton
St-Albert, Morinville, Légal (31 mars - 3 avril 1973)

Vancouver

1. Rencontre de la Fédération des Franco-Colombiens - Samedi le 31 mars à 14h 30 au Vancouver Hotel.

Un groupe imposant de membres de cette Fédération est venu rencontrer les représentants du Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues. C'est le Dr. H. Hickman qui a présidé la réunion. Il a d'abord exposé l'objet de notre visite puis il a donné la parole aux délégués de la Fédération. L'un de ses porte-parole nous a soumis un extrait d'un Mémoire que la Fédération avait présenté au Comité parlementaire de la Constitution du Canada les 7 et 8 janvier 1971.

En général la plupart des membres présents s'opposent à la Loi des langues officielles qui proclame que le français et l'anglais sont les deux langues officielles du Canada, mais qui en restreint l'application aux seuls groupes minoritaires de plus de 10% et qui n'assure que les services fédéraux à ces groupements. Ils veulent être traités non pas comme une minorité, ni comme un groupe ethnique, ni comme une réserve, mais comme une communauté homogène, comme des citoyens égaux, à part entière. Ils n'admettent pas qu'on identifie la nationalité à une province; ce qu'ils veulent c'est l'égalité des deux nations francophone et anglophone d'un océan à l'autre, un Canada proclamé district bilingue tout entier.

Ils s'intéressent évidemment aux questions d'éducation auxquelles ils reviennent toujours même après maints avertissements indiquant que l'éducation ne relevait que de l'autorité provinciale.

Ils proposent certaines améliorations qui touchent ~~à~~ au gouvernement central, notamment:

- a) L'élargissement du centre de main-d'œuvre qui s'appliquerait à trouver des emplois aux requérants francophones.
- b) Au moins dans les bureaux de Vancouver, la nomination de fonctionnaires francophones à tous les paliers principaux aussi bien décisionnaires qu'exécutifs.
- c) Pour ce qui est de Radio Canada (radio: 6 heures par jour - Télévision: 3 heures le samedi et 3 heures le dimanche) la séparation du réseau du Québec, et des programmes locaux, conçus en fonction de la population locale, ou en tout cas une certaine participation dans le choix des programmes.
- d) Au Canadien national, nomination d'employés francophones.
- e) La création d'un bureau central d'information qui aurait toute la documentation officielle dans les deux langues (formule d'impôt, etc.)

- f) Au moins, la déclaration de Vancouver ville bilingue (28,000 francophones sur 38,000 dans toute la province). C'est une ville à forte population mobile à cause du port de mer, de l'attrait qu'elle exerce sur les jeunes Québécois qui y viennent l'été (environ 15,000) et qui y demeurent parfois. Il y arrive aussi une bonne quantité d'Européens. C'est la seule province où la population francophone a augmenté. De plus le taux de croissance économique y est assez fort pour attirer une population active venant de provinces moins favorisées, par exemple l'est du Québec et une partie du Nouveau-Brunswick en majorité francophone.

La FFC est un groupe dynamique, assez hétérogène plutôt de caractère intellectuel et de provenance en partie européenne. Je ne suis pas sûr que la majorité des représentants présents à cette réunion soient pleinement conscients de la réalité canadienne et assument une attitude acceptable. En théorie il est beau que le français et l'anglais soient compris et parlés sur une base égale d'un bout à l'autre du pays, sans frontière, mais, en pratique, ce n'est pas pour demain.

Victoria

2. Soirée chez le Dr. Hickman. Rencontre très agréable et très fructueuse de personnalités de la capitale intéressées aux problèmes d'enseignement et d'apprentissage des langues.

3. Rencontre avec le Ministre de l'Education, Mrs. Eileen Dailly, et M. Ernest Hall, Secrétaire de la Province.

Nous avons appris que le gouvernement de la Colombie britannique et le ministère de l'Education en particulier ne s'opposent pas en principe à la création de districts bilingues, même si la loi ne permet pas d'en créer dans cette province, ni à la création de services bilingues dans la ville de Vancouver. Le ministère utilise les fonds fédéraux du programme d'enseignement des deux langues officielles aux fins prévues, c'est-à-dire à l'enseignement du français langue seconde, à l'enseignement du français langue maternelle au niveau élémentaire (expérience pilote de Maillardville) et à des programmes d'échange d'élèves. En résumé, j'ai été impressionné par l'ouverture d'esprit et la largeur de vues des deux représentants officiels du gouvernement de la Colombie britannique.

Edmonton

4. Représentants de la collectivité francophone de la ville, notamment du juge Deschesnes, de M. Guy Lacombe, etc.

On fait une revue de la situation des groupes francophones de l'Alberta.

Dans la ville d'Edmonton, le gouvernement fédéral et ses sociétés font des efforts réels pour engager des employés bilingues: bureaux du Secrétariat d'Etat, Main-d'oeuvre, Radio-Canada, Canadien national, etc.

Le gouvernement provincial semble également bien disposé. Le ministre de l'Education élémentaire l'Hon. Louis D. Hyndman et son sous-ministre, M. Worth, ainsi que le ministre de la Culture, de la Jeunesse et de la Récréation sont, dit-on, assez favorables à l'enseignement du français. La ville même d'Edmonton comporte un groupe francophone dont le pourcentage est assez faible mais dont le nombre demeure assez considérable. C'est un centre vers lequel convergent les gens des campagnes voisines. Il y a du théâtre français. Il y a des cours de français pour les fonctionnaires fédéraux et provinciaux.

Certains mentionnent qu'ils ont remarqué un changement d'attitude depuis la déclaration du gouvernement fédéral en faveur du bilinguisme et du multiculturalisme. C'est une formule qui semble satisfaire les groupes ethniques de langue maternelle autre que l'anglais et le français. Les relations entre les Canadiens-français et les autres groupes minoritaires paraissent meilleures.

La situation minoritaire de la minorité francophone a des implications politiques, mais aussi économiques (relations hommes de profession, marchands, etc. - clients).

On a d'ailleurs mal présenté la nature des districts bilingues qui ont paru une imposition inutile de l'apprentissage du français. Si le Fédéral faisait un effort spécial pour expliquer sa loi des langues officielles, l'opposition qu'on a connue disparaîtrait en grande partie.

St-Albert

5. Rencontre avec un groupe francophone de militants qui font un travail positif de refrancisation par l'école et de rencontres socio-culturelles.

6. Rencontre à l'Hôtel de ville de St-Albert (maire, conseillers, représentants scolaires et citoyens).

Autrefois village français, la population anglaise augmente aujourd'hui par suite de l'exode des citoyens d'Edmonton qui viennent y demeurer. La population française, en termes absolus, reste stable. Il n'y a pas de services fédéraux. Le problème de la langue ne se pose pas, tout le monde parle l'anglais. Cependant,

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on ne s'opposerait pas à ce que le district de Sturgeons soit déclaré bilingue et que le gouvernement y dispense ses services en anglais et en français. Il s'agit surtout de la Gendarmerie royale et de la Poste. Les francophones s'intéressent beaucoup à l'enseignement du français. Ils ont soumis un mémoire demandant des classes françaises de la 1re à la 6e année dans le district No 3 de St-Albert. Ils ont besoin de tout l'appui nécessaire pour réussir. Toutefois, le recours à la force de la loi ne donnera rien de bon selon certains.

Morinville

6. Rencontre avec les autorités municipales.

Ici non plus il n'existe pas de problèmes. Selon le maire, c'est une collectivité qui parle l'anglais et qui s'entend à merveille. Il a fallu une quinzaine d'année pour arriver à cette union. Il ne faudrait pas venir soulever des disputes inutiles. C'est également un village dortoir d'Edmonton. Le Fédéral y a quelques services: la Gendarmerie royale et le bureau de poste. On enseigne le français de la 1re à la 12e année. La TV donne des programmes français du Québec. Si la création d'un district bilingue peut aider au soutien du multiculturalisme, on ne s'y opposera pas.

Légal

7. Déjeuner au restaurant Louise's Corner en compagnie de notables du village, suivi d'une rencontre avec différents groupes dont quelques jeunes fort vivants qui nous ont parlé de rencontres socio-culturelles. L'un des participants a plaidé vigoureusement en faveur de l'inclusion de Westclox dans le district bilingue projeté, si bien que les membres présents ont décidé de recommander au Conseil de visiter cette municipalité.

A l'Hôtel de ville, le maire et ses conseillers nous ont dit que les villageois étaient bilingues et que le Conseil municipal était de langue française. Il y a eu émigration des jeunes vers la ville mais on remarque aujourd'hui qu'ils ont tendance à revenir.

L'enseignement se donne en français en 1re et 2e année; en troisième il n'occupe officiellement qu'une heure par jour. Le français va rester, croit-on, mais l'anglais est la langue de travail.

8. Nous sommes ensuite passés au presbytère où nous fûmes également reçus avec une grande cordialité par le curé et quelques représentants d'associations. La conversation a été animée mais n'a fait que confirmer les renseignements que nous avions déjà obtenus. On insiste ici aussi pour que la TV ait une programmation locale.

En somme ce fut une visite ardue mais instructive et encore fort bien organisée.

R. Lepelletier

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on the Visit to Vancouver and Victoria

March 31 and April 1, 1973

by

W.H. Hickman

On March 31, members of the Board met a group of Francophones at the Vancouver Hotel. Since Paul Fox asked me to chair the meeting, I was too busy to take any notes!

The group realized that, according to the Act, there could not be a bilingual district in British Columbia. Their main concern was that they were being treated as second-class Canadians; they disagreed with the Act and argued in favour of equal privileges everywhere in Canada for French speaking Canadians.

In answer to our concern about large centres such as Vancouver (where half the Francophones of the Province actually live), they would like to be assured of bilingual federal services. One person suggested that there be a centre where information on all services might be available in French.

Some of those present reported that they had been able to find French speakers in the federal service - at the "lower" levels - but that senior personnel were neither available for nor sympathetic to the needs of the French speaking people of Vancouver.

On April 2, members of the Board met in Victoria with the Hon. Eileen Dailly and the Hon. Ernest Hall. It was a good meeting; it seemed apparent that the government was in favour of bilingual services where they are in evident demand; that there was understanding of the problem in large centres like Vancouver; that an effort was being made to improve the teaching of French in the schools and to support classes in French (as in Coquitlam).



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

All Members

YOUR FILE IN REFERENCE

1823-180/9

FROM
DE

Roland Morency

May 3, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

Notes on visit to Alberta

The notes attached are a covering document for the comments prepared by participating members in the visit to Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville and Legal and indicate the time, place and persons met together with a short summary of these meetings.

The notes prepared by Mrs. Carrothers and Mr. Lamontagne on their visit to British Columbia included also their comments on the visit of Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville and Legal and extra copies have been attached to the covering document to complete the comments of this visit.

RP
Roland Morency

Attached

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings held in Edmonton,
St-Albert, Morinville and Legal, Alberta

April 2 and 3, 1973

These introductory notes are but a summary of the dates, places and persons met and highlights of consultations held. More detailed and personal comments of the participating members may be found in annex.

Edmonton

Monday, April 2, 1973

Meeting at the MacDonald Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta at 17:30 hrs.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers
Adélard Savoie
Albert Regimbal

Léopold Lamontagne
Don Cartwright, Research Officer
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from the area:

Jean Patenaude,

Annonceur-CBXFT,
8861-75e rue, Edmonton, Alberta

Jean Fortin,

Reporter-CBXFT,
8861-75e rue, Edmonton, Alberta

Guy Lacombe,

Secrétaire général ACFA,
10008-109e rue, Edmonton, Alberta

A.M. Déchène,

Juge, Low Courts, Edmonton, Alberta

Frank McMahon,

Educateur, 8830-85e rue, Edmonton, Alberta

Louis A. Desrochers,

Avocat,
502 Edifice McLeod, Edmonton, Alberta

Roger Motut,

Professeur,
8207-101e rue, Edmonton, Alberta

As most of those present had already been exposed to the work of the Board, Mrs. Carrothers' explanatory remarks did not require to be as elaborate as in other meetings and the questions of the Board member were directed to specific areas of interest.



Although some individual members of the Provincial Government seem better inclined towards the bilingual programs, Mr. Desrochers confirmed the official reticence of the government at this particular time, a fact which the Board members had already determined. However, Justice Déchène stated that the multiculturalism policy of the government had brightened up the climate and favoured a better acceptance of the bilingualism policies. The feelings of the other ethnic groups is that there is much to gain towards their own goal if they do not oppose the bilingualism policies and use the resulting achievements to support their own cause. The advice of Mr. Justice Déchène was particularly useful in describing the attitude of the population in the area considered by the Board as a potential bilingual district. He was opposed to the inclusion of the Westlock area, including Clyde, Vimy and Picardville.

Some favourable comments were made on the efforts of the Federal Government departments and agencies and the serious attempt to provide bilingual services in the area of Edmonton. This is particularly true of the Secretary of State Department, Manpower, Radio-Canada and the Canadian National Railways.

Meeting at the Château Lacombe

A meeting was held at the Château Lacombe, Edmonton, Alberta, at 20:00 hrs. with Francophone representatives of St-Albert.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers
Adélard Savoie
Albert Regimbal

Léopold Lamontagne
Don Cartwright, Research Officer
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from St-Albert:

Stephen H. Lynch,

Médecin, 1 Grandin Place,
St-Albert, Alberta

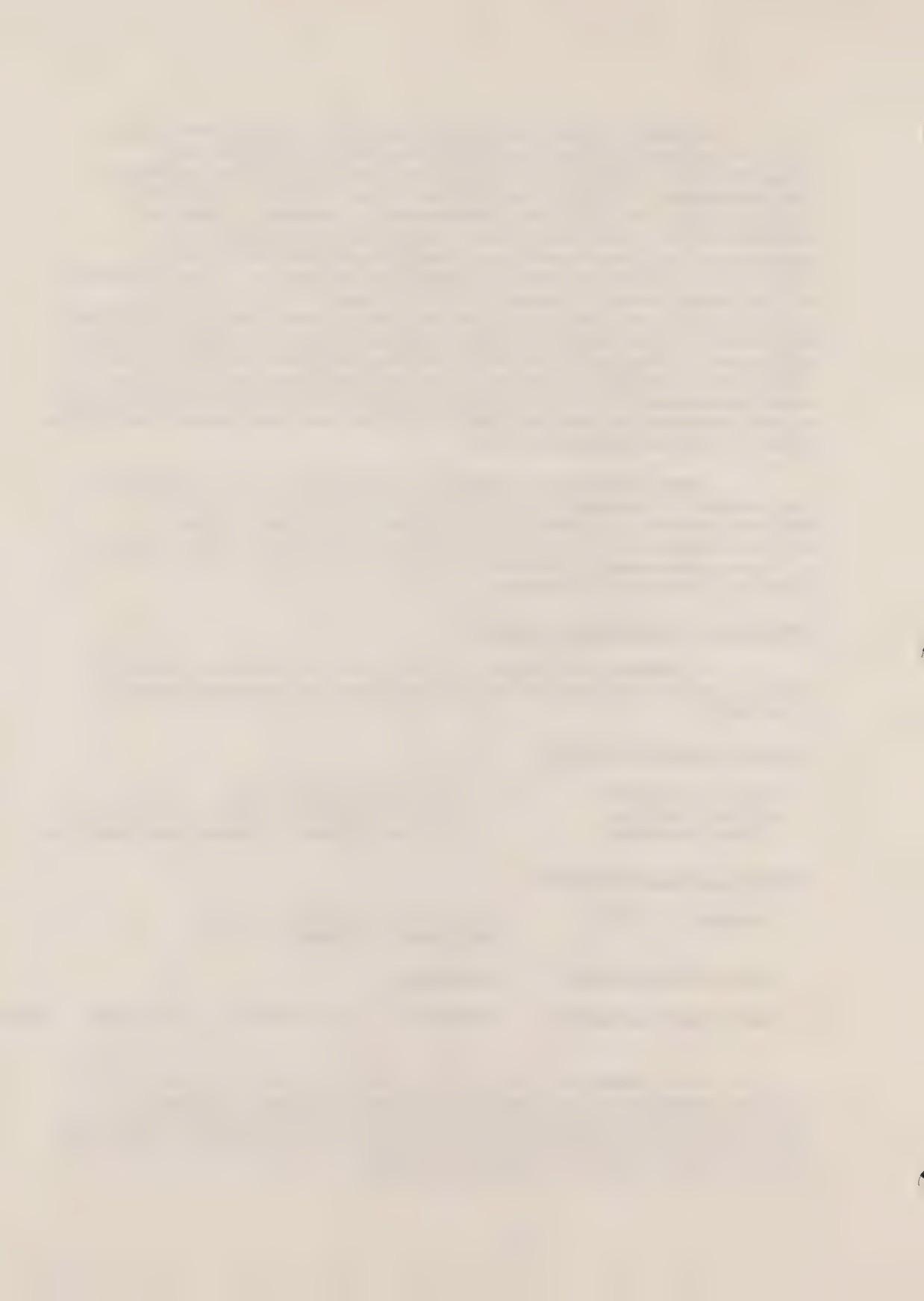
Marie-Paule Lynch,

Housewife

Mme Roland Lefebvre,

Housewife, 14 Granville, St-Albert, Alberta

This meeting held in Mr. Savoie's room at the Château Lacombe brought no new information to the Board members. These representatives are mostly concerned with improving the French fact by applying their efforts to the French taught in schools and by socio-cultural meetings.



Tuesday, April 3, 1973

On Tuesday, the Board members held five meetings with elected representatives and Francophone groups in St-Albert, Morinville and Legal.

St-Albert

The first meeting was held at 09:30 hrs. at the Town Hall of St-Albert, Alberta, with the Mayor, some officials and minority group representatives including some other ethnic groups who took this occasion to voice their opposition to the bilingual districts concept.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers
Adélard Savoie
Albert Regimbal

Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from the area:

Vincent J. Maloney,

Superintendent of Schools,
St-Albert School District #3,
6 St-Vital Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta

George Soltaerd,

St-Albert Public School #3,
6 St-Vital Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta

R.M. Gibbon,

Mayor of St-Albert,
Civic Centre, St-Albert, Alberta

Jacqueline Morrissette, Interested Parent for French in the elementary classes,
38 Gordon Crescent, St-Albert, Alberta

Marguerite Breton,

Interested Parent for French in the elementary classes,
83 Grandin Village, St-Albert, Alberta

Mme Thérèse Regimbald, Interested Parent for French in the elementary classes,
51 Gillian Crescent, St-Albert, Alberta

Soeur Aline Prince,
a.s.v.

Assistante paroissiale, professeur
par profession,
47 Spruce Crescent, St-Albert, Alberta

Ovila Baril,

Journaliste, Edmonton, Alberta

Elmer S. Gish,	School Superintendent, St-Albert Protestant Separate School District #6, 60 Winston Churchill Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta
Réal A. Binette,	Principal, Albert Lacombe School, 50 Gainsborough Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta
Dr. William D. Cuts,	Medical Doctor and Vice-Chairman, Protestant School District #6, 6 Green Grove Drive, St-Albert, Alberta
Florence Wynnyk,	Parent and housewife, 90 Mission Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta
Ursula Jansing,	Housewife, 86 Mission Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta
Eleanor Holowinski,	Housewife, 80 Mission Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta
S. Holowinski,	Sheet metal worker <u>and not interested</u> <u>in bilingualism</u> 80 Mission Avenue, St-Albert, Alberta
Laura Walsh,	Pre-school child, 30 Greshan Blvd., St-Albert, Alberta
Sylvia Walsh,	Educator, School Board #3 Trustee <u>No to bilingualism,</u> 30 Greshan Blvd., St-Albert, Alberta

Mrs. Carrothers presided this meeting and explained to those present the work of the Board and the Official Languages Act, followed by Messrs. Savoie and Lamontagne who emphasized certain aspects of the enquiry's objectives and limitations.

St-Albert, which used to be a predominantly French bastion, has been inundated by the influx of English citizens from Edmonton. Aside from the Post Office and the R.C.M.P. detachment, there are no federal services dispensed in St-Albert. Generally speaking, English has become the language of communication in St-Albert.

Mayor Gibbon stated categorically that he was not opposed to a bilingual district and that St-Albert be included. This district, however, should be attached to the municipal district of Sturgeons rather than to Edmonton. He wishes to preserve the French culture in St-Albert and is very interested

in establishing a museum for which he would welcome a federal grant. Mr. Savoie endeared himself by promising some advice in achieving this objective.

It would be foolhardy to dismiss the opposition of other ethnic groups in the area as voiced by some of those attending the meeting.

Morinville

The next meeting was held in Morinville at 11:00 hrs. at the Town Hall with the Mayor and some officials.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers
Adélard Savoie
Albert Regimbal

Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from the area:

Roméo Boissonnault, Store owner, Morinville, Alberta

Anne Kryskow, Household engineer,
Box 172, Morinville, Alberta

A. Stapleton, Mayor, Box 25, Morinville, Alberta

Paul E. Brochu, Secrétaire-trésorier, Morinville
Boîte 420, Morinville, Alberta

Révérend G.H. Primeau, Curé, Boîte 24, Morinville, Alberta

According to Mayor Stapleton, the English and French communities of Morinville live in perfect harmony, using English as the language of communication and it would be disastrous to see the concept of a bilingual district destroy what had been achieved over the last fifteen years.

As long as the idea of a bilingual district contributes to the furtherance of the multicultural objectives, it might be better received.

It is pertinent to state that Mayor Stapleton had studied very closely the information sheet sent to him and questioned every aspect of the document to assure himself of a proper understanding of its implications.

Legal

The next meeting took place at 12:30 hrs. at the Legal Recreational Centre with a group of Francophone representatives of the area.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers
Adélaïd Savoie
Albert Regimbal

Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec.Gen.

Present from the area:

Paul Chauvet,	Cultivateur, ACFA régionale, C.P. 192, Legal, Alberta
Doris Auger,	Etudiante, Boîte postale 184, Legal, Alberta
Sylvia Bilodeau,	Etudiante, C.P. 55, Vimy, Alberta
Paulette Laplante,	Etudiante, C.P. 77, Vimy, Alberta
Liliane Brisson,	Etudiante, C.P. 57, Legal, Alberta
Doreen J. Brisson,	Commissaire d'école, C.P. 150, Legal, Alberta
Marguerite Rouleau,	
Gérald Chauvet,	Etudiant, Université de l'Alberta, C.P. 181, Legal, Alberta
Roger E. Préfontaine,	Habitant et Commissaire d'école, C.P. 205, Legal, Alberta
Marthe Hériteau,	Ménagère et fermière, R.R. 2, Picardville, Alberta
Paul Montpetit,	Alberta Wheat Pool, C.P. 34, Legal, Alberta
Victor Dauziech,	Fermier, C.P. 92, Legal, Alberta
Simone Chauvet,	Institutrice, Legal, Alberta

Roland Tailleur,	Président régional ACFA et fermier, R.R. 1, Morinville, Alberta
Germain Fortier,	ACFA et fermier, R.R. 1, Vimy, Alberta
Raymond Tremblay,	Professeur, C.P. 163, Legal, Alberta
Révérend R. Bissonnette, Pasteur, C.P. 90, Legal, Alberta	

Mrs. Carrothers made a brief introduction and asked Mr. Savoie to make the usual presentation of the Board's purpose and of the Official Languages Act stipulations.

After a review of the statistics which apply to the area as concerns the minority population, the discussion centered mainly on the inclusion or exclusion of the Westlock area in a potential bilingual district. The consensus was for exclusion, except for one young man who felt the objective should be to enlarge districts as much as possible rather than to restrict them to a safe area. He indeed convinced the Board members they should consult the population and elected representatives of Westlock before making a final decision.

Following this meeting with the Francophone group of Legal, a further meeting was held at 15:30 hrs. at the Town Hall of Legal with the Mayor and some officials.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers	Léopold Lamontagne
Adélard Savoie	Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.
Albert Regimbal	

Present from the area:

Arthur Morin,	Conseiller, Legal, Alberta
Marcel Dubé,	Conseiller et Legal Economic Development Board, Legal, Alberta
Roger Préfontaine,	Vice-Président, Commission scolaire C.P. 205, Legal, Alberta
Léon St-Martin,	Maire du village, Legal, Alberta
Agnes Montpetit,	Secrétaire du village, Legal, Alberta

At this last meeting in Legal, the Board members were informed that the Town Council conducted its business in French and believed itself the only Town Council in Alberta to do so.

Although the village is essentially a French one, mixed marriages have a tendency to Englicize the family and population.

The Mayor considered Westlock as an important centre for the population of Legal, Vimy and Picardville and would very much like to see it included in a bilingual district as most services are obtained there.

Morinville

The meeting with the Francophone group in Morinville took place at 17:00 hrs. at the Rectory.

Present from the Board:

Jane Carrothers
Adélard Savoie
Albert Regimbal

Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from the area:

Roger Blackburn,

Board Member Thibault R.C.P. 35,
Box 52, Morinville, Alberta

Solange Dachand,

Secrétaire de l'ACFA,
Boîte 326, Morinville, Alberta

Yvonne Leduc,

Commissaire d'école,
C.P. 131, Morinville, Alberta

Roland Tailleur,

Président régional de l'ACFA et fermier
R.R. 1, Morinville, Alberta

Marcel Schayes,

Principal, Ecole Georges P. Vanier,
Morinville, Alberta

Mathias Tellier,

ACFA régionale, Morinville, Alberta

Wilfrid Fitzpatrick,

Senior Administrator of Schools et
Principal, Ecole primaire,
Morinville, Alberta

Roméo Boissonnault,

Store owner,
C.P. 89, Morinville, Alberta

Révérend H. Primeau,

Curé, Morinville, Alberta

Following a presentation by Mrs. Carrothers, the discussion dealt mostly with what a bilingual district might do for the community in a way of positive benefits, such as better television programming on a local basis, and the other federal services dispensed in the area.

Although the Board members had previously concluded after their visit with the elected representatives that the Mayor had been convinced of the advantages of a bilingual district, some of those present had reasons to believe that such was not the case. In the time that elapsed between the meeting with the Mayor and that of the Francophone group, the grapevine had already told them that the Mayor was less than sold on the idea.

In conclusion, it should be remembered that at the time of the Board's consultations with the provincial government in Edmonton, there should be an attempt to meet with representatives of Westlock, Mr. Légaré of St. Paul and Mr. Cyr of Bonnyville.

Ottawa, Ontario
April 2, 1973

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General

ANNEX "B"

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on the Visit to Victoria, British Columbia

on April 2, 1973, by

Jane Carrothers

Monday, April 2, 1973, 9:00 A.M.

The Chairman, accompanied by Messrs. Morency, Cartwright, Savoie, Regimbal, Lamontagne, Hickman and myself, arrived at the Legislative Building a few minutes before 9, and were then conducted to the Cabinet Room where we met Mrs. Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education and Mr. Ernest Hall, the Provincial Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the work of the Board, informed the Ministers there would not be a potential viable federal bilingual district in British Columbia at this time because of the fact that the Board could not delimit an area in which there was a francophone population of 10% or more. It was pointed out to the Ministers that British Columbia was the only province in which the francophone population had increased on a percentage basis since the 1961 census. The Ministers were very open and frank in their discussion with us. It appeared quite quickly that the attitude of the B.C. government had changed with a change of government in the election of August 1972 when the N.D.P. formed the Government under Mr. Barrett. The federal funds available for education in the French language which had been put into Consolidated Revenue in the days of Social Credit were now directed toward education in the French language and Mrs. Dailly had received much encouragement from the public at large for her actions in this respect. The Ministers were asked if they would support a recommendation to the federal government that federal services should be provided into the two languages in Vancouver and in any other large metropolitan area where this might be deemed advisable on the basis of significant demand. Both Ministers felt that they could easily support such a recommendation.

I think it is fair to say that there did not appear at this meeting to be any reluctance on the part of either Minister to discuss the subject of bilingualism because bilingual districts were not an issue, but it did seem to me that British Columbia or that these two Ministers representing the Government had a feeling and conveyed it to us that B.C. was now back in Confederation and part of a bilingual country.

The meeting adjourned at about a quarter to ten. The members of the Board went back to their hotel, collected their luggage and made toward the Wharf on foot. At eleven o'clock, all but Dr. Hickman and Professor Fox, boarded a 5-seater seaplane and took off right in front of the Legislative Building in Victoria for the airport at Sea Island outside of Vancouver. It was a glorious, sunny clear day and we had an excellent view of the city of Victoria and the Gulf Islands, before landing in the Fraser River, just a mile or so from the main airport buildings in Vancouver. We lunched at the airport and then flew to Edmonton arriving about 4:30. We picked up our rented car, checked in to the Chateau Lacombe, then walked across to the Macdonald Hotel to our meeting with a group of influential members of the francophone community in Edmonton.

There to greet us were Mr. Louis Desrochers who is the Chancellor of the University of Alberta, a past President of L'Association Canadienne-française de l'Alberta and a lawyer, and also a member of the Canada Council; Mr. Justice André Dechène who is a Judge of the Trial Court of Alberta and also past President of L'ACFA; Professor Roger Motut of the University of Alberta, also a past President of L'ACFA, I believe; and Dean McMahon of Collège St-Jean which is a French-language college affiliated with the University of Alberta; Mr. Guy Lacombe, the Secretary of L'ACFA was there; and two members of the French media, French television station CBXFT, monsieur Fortin and monsieur Patenaude.

As these gentlemen were more or less familiar with the purpose of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, and as I had personally met a small group of them on two previous occasions (the second time with Judge Monnin and Mr. Cartwright), we proceeded quickly to ask them their thoughts about the work of the Board in Alberta and to seek from them whatever information they could give us which would be helpful.

....

Mr. Desrochers said that the Association had taken its Brief to the provincial Government in December and that the Government had not been at all helpful or encouraging to it. (It is now known to the members of the Board that the attitude of the Alberta Government at this time is a very cagey one and that they would like the Board to wait until a more politically opportune moment before making any recommendations concerning bilingual districts in Alberta).

(Mr. Justice Dechène had some very helpful remarks to make about the boundaries of the proposed district in the area north of Edmonton which was called in the first Report St. Albert-Légal-Morinville. He knows the area very well indeed and could suggest which hamlets ought to be included and others which might more profitably be left out, that is they should be left out so as not to antagonize groups of non-francophone residents of the area).

After about three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Desrochers and Judge Dechène had to leave us and I was taken away by two members of the media downstairs to a television camera and sound crew which were waiting for me in a corner of the Macdonald lobby. This was a surprise to me because I had hoped to avoid an interview on French T.V. owing to my rather inadequate command of the language and also to a degree of 'mike fright'. However, there was nothing but to go on. I tried to suggest that my French-speaking colleagues would be tremendous assets on any program they might be producing but the Edmonton lads said that they wanted only local talent, so I did the best I could. I have not seen the results yet and I am not particularly looking forward to them. I did ask the editor from the television station not to run the interview if it was a disaster because I felt it would really damage the image of the Board.

We returned to the Chateau Lacombe and found three members of the francophone community of St. Albert were in the lobby and would come up and join us so that we could have a discussion with them about the reactions of the people of St. Albert to its being part of a bilingual district. Very quickly Dr. Steve Lynch and his wife arrived and also madame Lefebvre, the latter very interested in multiculturalism as an adjunct to bilingualism. I know that Father Regimbal will have a great deal to say in his report and I hope that he may produce what we might call a "working hypothesis" for the western provinces based on this approach.

....

We entertained and were entertained by this small group of people for about an hour and at about a quarter to ten, we decided it was time we said goodnight to them and had some dinner which we did - a most enjoyable evening.

Tuesday, April 3, 1973

The next morning, April 3, those of us who were left, that is to say Messrs. Regimbal, Savoie, Lamontagne, Morency et moi-même set out by car for the Town Hall in St. Albert. We arrived there a little bit late to find a very cheerful Mayor Gibbon, and perhaps 25 people, in the Council Chamber. We did a brief explanation of the work of the Board and opened the meeting to questions which was perhaps the most expeditious way of satisfying the wish of those who had come to meet us. The Mayor pointed out that St. Albert was perhaps the oldest town in Alberta and was originally a French settlement which was something they were very proud of. They are working hard to start a museum which would preserve the part of the French culture. Monsieur Savoie was able to be helpful to Mayor Gibbon on the subject of museums, that is not to say that he was not also helpful on the subject of potential bilingual districts. He was indeed.

There were two people in our audience who seemed to me to be of central European extraction, probably Ukrainian. One was suggesting that anything to do with bilingualism was a waste of money when we were all Canadians together and we had among other things, a drug problem which could use attention and funds from government. The other was a young woman who put, but not in a ferocious way, the position of numbers of other minorities and who, I would think, would be among those in the West who do not accept the Official Languages Act. Mayor Gibbon made the point several times that St. Albert was not a part of Edmonton but was a part of the municipal district of Sturgeon and that should a bilingual district be created, he would want St. Albert to be a part of it, together with the other towns and villages in Sturgeon, that is Légal, Morinville, Picardville, Vimy, and so on.

We were running quite late by this time, so we adjourned our meeting after about one hour, and dashed up the trail to Morinville where we met Mayor Stapleton who was accompanied by Mrs. Kryskow who was the Chairman of the school board, and a gentleman who was the President of the Chamber of Commerce and whose name I can't remember, also the Town Clerk - I think his name was Brochu. About half way through the meeting, the curé came in, Father Primeau, of whom more later.

....

We made the usual explanation and then the Mayor told us that he felt that a bilingual district might upset people who wanted to come into the area of Morinville as they expected a fairly steep rise in population within the next five or ten years. He seemed to think that the fact that Morinville might be part of a bilingual district would in some undefinable way discourage people from coming to live there. He agreed with us that this was an emotional thing and not a logical or rational reaction.

We tried to be very clear in Morinville and elsewhere as to the exact meaning of a bilingual district. I asked Mrs. Kryskow about French language education in the town and she said that the problem there appeared to be one of lack of interest and she also found that some French mother tongue teachers in the school did not really want to use their language. I later discovered that next September there will be only four francophone children entering grade 1 and one of the teachers said that they cannot possibly afford to have a French grade 1 as they have had in the past. My understanding is that they have had French grades 1 and 2 and English grades 1 and 2, and they have had a proportion of instruction in the French language from there on.

The combination of bilingualism and multiculturalism came up this morning in Morinville and was of great interest to us. Father Primeau kept asking us if we were really serious, which we took to mean, were we really going to do something about the situation. We explained to him that we could do only what was within our mandate, but that if a bilingual district were created for the area, then the French language television service for instance, would have to be upgraded - there was much talk about this during the day and a great desire for the originating of programs in western centres rather than the feeding of programs produced in Quebec, which now seems to be the case almost exclusively.

Knowing that we were coming back to Morinville to see the francophone members of the community at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we left there and took off for Légal, or rather for Louise's corner Café where we had lunch with some of the people from Légal - the curé, Abbé Brisson, I remember, and quite a few other people whose names escape me but whose faces I can see. We had a large meal and as soon as that was over we went to the Recreation Centre which, it turns out, had been built by Father Primeau at an earlier date. There were perhaps fifteen people in the Recreation Centre waiting

....

for us; monsieur Paul Chauvet who was the President of the local French-Canadian Association, his wife and his son, three students, some teachers and altogether a good cross-section of the community. As the group was totally French, I made a brief introduction and asked Mr. Savoie to give the explanation of our purpose. I might mention here that the 1971 census figures are modified already in the three places we are visiting today, and the modification is a lowering of the francophone percentage, not so significant that it removes the basis for bilingual districts but nonetheless indicative of the trend.

The total population of Légal has risen from 560 in 1971 to 693 as of now. The francophone percentage in 1971 was 66.1%. At this meeting in the Recreation Centre, our discussion focused on whether or not Westlock should form part of a potential bilingual district. The consensus of opinion of the villagers of Légal was that it should not. There was one young man, son of Paul Chauvet, who was very much against this idea and who felt that Westlock should be included, that the concept of a bilingual district should be put forth on a grand scale rather than on a small scale, that one should not retreat but that one should attempt to expand. He was very excited as he put his point most forcefully toward the end of the meeting. As a result of what young Chauvet said and of other discussion which members had had during the day, it was decided that a visit should be made to Westlock at a future date, probably when a team goes to visit the government of Alberta. The situation would not appear to be complicated, simply the Board members present felt that the Mayor and town's people of Westlock have a right to be consulted in person as to whether or not they would like it to become part of a bilingual district.

One of the young girl students at this meeting had been to a special conference of francophone youth in Alberta two weeks before and was happy to give Father Regimbal a copy of the programme of the Conference. We then walked across to the Town Hall in Légal and had a meeting with the Mayor, M. Saint-Martin, a councillor, monsieur Dubé, M. Morin, M. Roger Préfontaine, vice-président de la commission scolaire et Mme Montpetit, secrétaire de la municipalité. The town council at Légal conducts its business in French and believes itself to be the only town council in Alberta which does this. I asked the question of whether the young people when they leave school are able to find work in the area, and the answer was for the most part: "No, they cannot", although some of them may return to live in the area while working in Edmonton.

....

The local school has grades 1 and 2 entirely in French; then it evolves into two streams, an English and a French stream. I got the impression very definitely from a teacher who was at the meeting and who was also at lunch with us, that the local school board does not have the money to purchase the necessary French textbooks for the teaching in French of subjects other than the language itself. I asked whether they received their share of the monies from the federal government which come through the provincial Department of Education for the teaching of French, he said: "Yes", but only \$500, in the preceding year. I am not sure what the formula is for the allocation of these funds provincially and I assume they get the maximum allowable, but it does seem sad that because they are only a small village and their tax rate would be pretty tiny that they have not got the funds to teach and thereby preserve their own language to the degree they would wish to do so.

It is easy during these trips which we make throughout the countryside to feel that the French fact is alive and well and that an ambiance is gradually forming which will encourage it and nourish it. I hope that I am not deluding myself in getting this feeling but when you come back out of the communities into the world at large, you wonder whether it is a delusion. Perhaps the best way to put it is that it is a reality, but who knows for how many.

We had a cup of coffee and a chat with the Mayor and others who were there, including a young lawyer who practices in English and in French out of Edmonton and comes out to Légal one or two days a month. We then pushed off for a return visit to Morinville which was to be held, at the invitation of Father Primeau, in the Presbytery, beginning at five o'clock. Here again, I will have to rely on our attendance sheet for the names of those who turned up at the meeting, although there were one or two familiar faces; monsieur Tellier who had been at the meeting in Légal; and the President of the Chamber of Commerce who had been at the meeting we had with Mayor Stapleton; and, of course, Father Primeau himself.

We had some more discussion, more or less on what a potential bilingual district might do for the community in a way of positive benefits, such as better television programming, which keeps coming up, and education. We explained that education is purely a provincial matter, but one hopes that the provincial government would be encouraged to put more money and more effort to education in the French language.

....

We made our adieux about half past six and arrived back to the Chateau Lacombe about 7:15 p.m. I decided at that point that I should return home to Calgary with all possible speed as I had a very heavy day on Wednesday; so I bade fond farewell to my colleagues and took the next airbus to Calgary, trusting that they would be able to look after themselves in the wicked city of Edmonton.

An overall summary might be that where St. Albert is concerned, there is no strong negative feeling. There is a positive feeling towards a bilingual district if this will benefit the town culturally and I think that the negative feeling of other minorities can probably be softened if this is done openly.

In Légal, there is no question but the Mayor and francophone elements in the town would be in favour of a bilingual district. In Morinville, the Mayor is very cautious in his approach but not necessarily negative and, of course, the francophone residents are positively in favour of a bilingual district. The school board Chairman in Morinville was not against it and the Town Clerk did not have anything to contribute. I doubt whether we can assume from this representation that there would be no segment of the population in Morinville which would have a negative reaction but I will make the assumption that in Morinville, except for certain feelings of caution on the part of the Mayor, there is no adverse reaction. It remains then for a team, hopefully with the Chairman, to call upon at least one Cabinet Minister of the Alberta government and to visit the town of Westlock which is north and west of Légal, at a date convenient to the provincial government.

P.S. April 11, 1973 - I met monsieur Legassé of St. Paul, Alberta in Ottawa today and he has some well-developed opinions which he would like to communicate to the Board. I told him we would try and get to St. Paul, otherwise we would see him in Edmonton.

April 12, 1973

Visite de Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton
St-Albert, Morinville, Légal (31 mars - 3 avril 1973)

Vancouver

1. Rencontre de la Fédération des Franco-Colombiens - Samedi le 31 mars à 14h 30 au Vancouver Hotel.

Un groupe imposant de membres de cette Fédération est venu rencontrer les représentants du Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues. C'est le Dr. H. Hickman qui a présidé la réunion. Il a d'abord exposé l'objet de notre visite puis il a donné la parole aux délégués de la Fédération. L'un de ses porte-parole nous a soumis un extrait d'un Mémoire que la Fédération avait présenté au Comité parlementaire de la Constitution du Canada les 7 et 8 janvier 1971.

En général la plupart des membres présents s'opposent à la Loi des langues officielles qui proclame que le français et l'anglais sont les deux langues officielles du Canada, mais qui en restreint l'application aux seuls groupes minoritaires de plus de 10% et qui n'assure que les services fédéraux à ces groupements. Ils veulent être traités non pas comme une minorité, ni comme un groupe ethnique, ni comme une réserve, mais comme une communauté homogène, comme des citoyens égaux, à part entière. Ils n'admettent pas qu'on identifie la nationalité à une province; ce qu'ils veulent c'est l'égalité des deux nations francophone et anglophone d'un océan à l'autre, un Canada proclamé district bilingue tout entier.

Ils s'intéressent évidemment aux questions d'éducation auxquelles ils reviennent toujours même après maints avertissements indiquant que l'éducation ne relevait que de l'autorité provinciale.

Ils proposent certaines améliorations qui touchent ~~du~~ au gouvernement central, notamment:

- a) L'élargissement du centre de main-d'œuvre qui s'appliquerait à trouver des emplois aux requérants francophones.
- b) Au moins dans les bureaux de Vancouver, la nomination de fonctionnaires francophones à tous les paliers principaux aussi bien décisionnaires qu'exécutifs.
- c) Pour ce qui est de Radio Canada (radio: 6 heures par jour - Télévision: 3 heures le samedi et 3 heures le dimanche) la séparation du réseau du Québec, et des programmes locaux, conçus en fonction de la population locale, ou en tout cas une certaine participation dans le choix des programmes.
- d) Au Canadien national, nomination d'employés francophones.
- e) La création d'un bureau central d'information qui aurait toute la documentation officielle dans les deux langues (formule d'impôt, etc.)

f) Au moins, la déclaration de Vancouver ville bilingue (28,000 francophones sur 38,000 dans toute la province). C'est une ville à forte population mobile à cause du port de mer, de l'attrait qu'elle exerce sur les jeunes Québécois qui y viennent l'été (environ 15,000) et qui y demeurent parfois. Il y arrive aussi une bonne quantité d'Européens. C'est la seule province où la population francophone a augmenté. De plus le taux de croissance économique y est assez fort pour attirer une population active venant de provinces moins favorisées, par exemple l'est du Québec et une partie du Nouveau-Brunswick en majorité francophone.

La FFC est un groupe dynamique, assez hétérogène plutôt de caractère intellectuel et de provenance en partie européenne. Je ne suis pas sûr que la majorité des représentants présents à cette réunion soient pleinement conscients de la réalité canadienne et assument une attitude acceptable. En théorie il est beau que le français et l'anglais soient compris et parlés sur une base égale d'un bout à l'autre du pays, sans frontière, mais, en pratique, ce n'est pas pour demain.

Victoria

2. Soirée chez le Dr. Hickman. Rencontre très agréable et très fructueuse de personnalités de la capitale intéressées aux problèmes d'enseignement et d'apprentissage des langues.

3. Rencontre avec le Ministre de l'Education, Mrs. Eileen Dailly, et M. Ernest Hall, Secrétaire de la Province.

Nous avons appris que le gouvernement de la Colombie britannique et le ministère de l'Education en particulier ne s'opposent pas en principe à la création de districts bilingues, même si la loi ne permet pas d'en créer dans cette province, ni à la création de services bilingues dans la ville de Vancouver. Le ministère utilise les fonds fédéraux du programme d'enseignement des deux langues officielles aux fins prévues, c'est-à-dire à l'enseignement du français langue seconde, à l'enseignement du français langue maternelle au niveau élémentaire (expérience pilote de Maillardville) et à des programmes d'échange d'élèves. En résumé, j'ai été impressionné par l'ouverture d'esprit et la largeur de vues des deux représentants officiels du gouvernement de la Colombie britannique.

Edmonton

4. Représentants de la collectivité francophone de la ville, notamment du juge Deschesnes, de M. Guy Lacombe, etc.

On fait une revue de la situation des groupes francophones de l'Alberta.

Dans la ville d'Edmonton, le gouvernement fédéral et ses sociétés font des efforts réels pour engager des employés bilingues: bureaux du Secrétariat d'Etat, Main-d'oeuvre, Radio-Canada, Canadien national, etc.

Le gouvernement provincial semble également bien disposé. Le ministre de l'Education élémentaire l'Hon. Louis D. Hyndman et son sous-ministre, M. Worth, ainsi que le ministre de la Culture, de la Jeunesse et de la Récréation sont, dit-on, assez favorables à l'enseignement du français. La ville même d'Edmonton comporte un groupe francophone dont le pourcentage est assez faible mais dont le nombre demeure assez considérable. C'est un centre vers lequel convergent les gens des campagnes voisines. Il y a du théâtre français. Il y a des cours de français pour les fonctionnaires fédéraux et provinciaux.

Certains mentionnent qu'ils ont remarqué un changement d'attitude depuis la déclaration du gouvernement fédéral en faveur du bilinguisme et du multiculturalisme. C'est une formule qui semble satisfaire les groupes ethniques de langue maternelle autre que l'anglais et le français. Les relations entre les Canadiens-français et les autres groupes minoritaires paraissent meilleures.

La situation minoritaire de la minorité francophone a des implications politiques, mais aussi économiques (relations hommes de profession, marchands, etc. - clients).

On a d'ailleurs mal présenté la nature des districts bilingues qui ont paru une imposition inutile de l'apprentissage du français. Si le Fédéral faisait un effort spécial pour expliquer sa loi des langues officielles, l'opposition qu'on a connue disparaîtrait en grande partie.

St-Albert

5. Rencontre avec un groupe francophone de militants qui font un travail positif de refrancisation par l'école et de rencontres socio-culturelles.

6. Rencontre à l'Hôtel de ville de St-Albert (maire, conseillers, représentants scolaires et citoyens).

Autrefois village français, la population anglaise augmente aujourd'hui par suite de l'exode des citoyens d'Edmonton qui viennent y demeurer. La population française, en termes absolus, reste stable. Il n'y a pas de services fédéraux. Le problème de la langue ne se pose pas, tout le monde parle l'anglais. Cependant,

on ne s'opposerait pas à ce que le district de Sturgeons soit déclaré bilingue et que le gouvernement y dispense ses services en anglais et en français. Il s'agit surtout de la Gendarmerie royale et de la Poste. Les francophones s'intéressent beaucoup à l'enseignement du français. Ils ont soumis un mémoire demandant des classes françaises de la 1re à la 6e année dans le district No 3 de St-Albert. Ils ont besoin de tout l'appui nécessaire pour réussir. Toutefois, le recours à la force de la loi ne donnera rien de bon selon certains.

Morinville

6. Rencontre avec les autorités municipales.

Ici non plus il n'existe pas de problèmes. Selon le maire, c'est une collectivité qui parle l'anglais et qui s'entend à merveille. Il a fallu une quinzaine d'année pour arriver à cette union. Il ne faudrait pas venir soulever des disputes inutiles. C'est également un village dortoir d'Edmonton. Le Fédéral y a quelques services: la Gendarmerie royale et le bureau de poste. On enseigne le français de la 1re à la 12e année. La TV donne des programmes français du Québec. Si la création d'un district bilingue peut aider au soutien du multiculturalisme, on ne s'y opposera pas.

Légal

7. Déjeuner au restaurant Louise's Corner en compagnie de notables du village, suivi d'une rencontre avec différents groupes dont quelques jeunes fort vivants qui nous ont parlé de rencontres socio-culturelles. L'un des participants a plaidé vigoureusement en faveur de l'inclusion de Westclox dans le district bilingue projeté, si bien que les membres présents ont décidé de recommander au Conseil de visiter cette municipalité.

A l'Hôtel de ville, le maire et ses conseillers nous ont dit que les villageois étaient bilingues et que le Conseil municipal était de langue française. Il y a eu émigration des jeunes vers la ville mais on remarque aujourd'hui qu'ils ont tendance à revenir.

L'enseignement se donne en français en 1re et 2e année; en troisième il n'occupe officiellement qu'une heure par jour. Le français va rester, croit-on, mais l'anglais est la langue de travail.

8. Nous sommes ensuite passés au presbytère où nous fûmes également reçus avec une grande cordialité par le curé et quelques représentants d'associations. La conversation a été animée mais n'a fait que confirmer les renseignements que nous avions déjà obtenus. On insiste ici aussi pour que la TV ait une programmation locale.

En somme ce fut une visite ardue mais instructive et encore fort bien organisée.

Leopold Lemire Jr



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings and consultations held with
Francophone groups and provincial governments
of Manitoba and Saskatchewan

April 8 to 12, 1973

Representatives of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board held meetings with Francophone groups of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and consulted with representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments.

These notes are only a summary of the schedule, participation and highlights of each meeting and incomplete without the personal comments of the participating members attached as annexes.

Sunday, April 8, 1973

Members participating in this visit were met at the Winnipeg Airport by Justice Monnin.

St. Boniface

A first meeting was held at Collège St. Boniface at 8 p.m. with Francophone representatives of St. Boniface, St-Norbert, St-Malo, St-Pierre, LaBroquerie, Ste-Anne, St-Jean-Baptiste and Parc Windsor.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman
Jane Carrothers

Alfred Monnin
Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from the area:

Henri Perron,

Prêtre, Procureur CARC de St. Boniface
151 Cathédrale, St. Boniface, Manitoba

Margaret Knott,

75 Willow Point Road, St. Boniface

André Martin,

Affaires culturelles, Gouvernement
du Manitoba,
3 Fallbrook, St. Boniface, Manitoba

Roger Saint-Denis,

Recteur, Collège St. Boniface
St. Boniface, Manitoba

Mrs. R. Saint-Denis,	St.Boniface, Manitoba
Alice Hébert,	Institutrice, St-Malo, Manitoba
Marcel Côté,	Secrétaire représentant Société française manitobaine de St-Pierre, St-Pierre, Manitoba
Michel MacDonald,	Coordonnateur, Société franco- manitobaine, C.P. 145, St.Boniface
Gérard Gagnon,	La Liberté, La Broquerie, Manitoba
Hubert Gauthier,	Directeur général, Société franco- manitobaine, St-Norbert, Manitoba
Denise Monnin,	608, rue Aulneau, St.Boniface, Manitoba
Gérard Archambault,	Dentiste et Société franco-manitobaine, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
Roger Collet,	Société franco-manitobaine, St-Norbert, Manitoba
M. Désaulniers,	CKSB, 2 Monaco, St. Boniface, Manitoba
Albert St-Hilaire,	Commissaire d'école, St-Jean-Baptiste, Manitoba
Léo Rémillard,	Chef des services français, Région des prairies, Radio-Canada 188 Dumoulin, St. Boniface, Manitoba
Hubert Philippot,	Chef en planification, représentant de la région Parc Windsor, Manitoba
Aurigène F. Fillion,	Directeur, Institut pédagogique de St. Boniface, 60, rue Taché, St. Boniface, Manitoba

The Chairman asked Mr. Justice Monnin to preside at this meeting and this he did very expertly by explaining the work of the Board, the limitation of its mandate, the Official Languages Act and, using the maps which had been marked with the districts under consideration, reviewed the statistics on the region of Rivière Rouge and Rivière Seine School Districts including St. Boniface, St-Vital and St-Norbert.

The main questions raised were those of the federal services offered in French, the location of the government offices within the area and the possibility of relocating some of them to better meet the need of the French population.

Although the limits suggested by the Board met with general agreement and approval, a novel recommendation was made by Mr. Saint-Denis who suggested the inclusion of the area in Winnipeg which houses most of the provincial and federal government offices. The assembly was informed that a study of the population content would be made and the idea submitted for comments by the provincial government representatives.

It was also mentioned that if federal offices could not be included within the proposed district, that serious consideration be given to the use of section 9(2) of the Act to extend the scope of bilingual services by federal departments. The delay in implementing the bilingual districts came under serious criticism.

Ste-Anne

Monday, April 9, 1973

Leaving the Winnipeg Inn at approximately 09:00 hrs., Judge Monnin gave the members a conducted tour of Winnipeg, St. Boniface and the small communities located between the metropolitan area and Ste-Anne where a meeting had been arranged for 11:00 hrs.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Alfred Monnin
Jane Carrothers	Léopold Lamontagne
Harry Hickman	Roland Morency, Associate Sec.Gen.

Present from the area:

Gérard Toupin,	Education morale, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
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Maurice Noël,	Assistant secrétaire et Directeur du centre culturel de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
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Roger Smith,	Secrétaire-trésorier, Division Seine et maire du village Ste-Anne Ste-Anne, Manitoba
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Normand Boisvert,	Directeur général, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
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Paul Ruest,	Assistant directeur, Ecole Ste-Anne Ste-Anne, Manitoba
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Gérard C. Desrosiers,	Assistant directeur, Ecole Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
Denis A. Meilleur,	Ingénieur en sécurité et Directeur de la Chambre de Commerce, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
Aimé-Onil Dépôt,	Responsable des jeunes francophones de Ste-Anne Ste-Anne, Manitoba
Louis L. Bernardin,	Administrateur, Villa Youville, Maison pour personnes âgées, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
Roméo Monaig,	Directeur du transport, Lorette, Manitoba

The meeting in Ste-Anne was held in a board room of the local School Board and Judge Monnin presided at the meeting, repeating more or less the introduction made the night before at the Collège St.Boniface.

People in this area favoured a large district attached to St. Boniface and St-Vital and hoped, for instance, it would encourage the creation of a technical training centre in French.

Again the relocation of federal offices within the proposed district was discussed and is an indication that the minorities located in bilingual district are very concerned with the limited services such a district would dispense. There is a very strong feeling that the local Post Offices and R.C.M.P. detachments could not start to satisfy the need of these groups. Much more is needed and wanted. At present, a few federal services are obtained from neighbouring Steinback and the rest in the metropolitan area of St. Boniface-Winnipeg.

Winnipeg

From Ste-Anne, the Board members returned to Winnipeg for a meeting with Premier E. Schreyer and the Hon. Laurent L. Desjardins, Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs at 16:30 hrs. in the Premier's office.

The meeting with Premier Schreyer and his minister was brief but profitable. Both the Premier and the Minister were conversant with the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board and it was therefore possible to come directly

to the point. The question was raised with them of the possibility of extending a bilingual district comprising the River Seine and the River Rouge School Districts, St. Boniface and St-Norbert into part of the former City of Winnipeg which comprises the offices of the federal and provincial governments. The Premier answered that he saw no great problem or difficulty in this regard if the language minority justifies it.

Mr. Schreyer was also asked if he saw any objection to a federal district straddling the boundaries of two provinces such as in the case of St-Lazare in Manitoba and the neighbouring area in Saskatchewan and he stated that he could foresee no problem.

Regina

From Winnipeg, the Board representatives proceeded to Regina for meetings with local leaders and the provincial government.

Tuesday, April 10, 1973

The meeting with the Saskatchewan Provincial Government took place at 10:30 hrs. on Tuesday in the office of the Minister of Culture and Youth, Mr. E. Tchorzewski, in the Administrative Building.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman
Jane Carrothers
Harry Hickman

Alfred Monnin
Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec.Gen.

Present from the Saskatchewan Government:

Hon. E. Tchorzewski, Minister of Culture and Youth

Mr. Frank Bogdasavich, Deputy Minister, Department of Culture and Youth

Mr. Bud Still, Executive Assistant to the Minister

Judge Monnin made the usual presentation concerning the work of the Board and its responsibilities under the Act. The Saskatchewan maps were used to outline the areas considered as potential bilingual districts. The Minister and the Deputy Minister were then invited to express their views as concerns the situation in Saskatchewan.

The Minister was obviously well-briefed and informed and he explained the position of his government towards the language question.

The priority would seem to be given to increasing the assistance to other ethnic groups and "this includes the Francophones". The Government has adopted a policy favouring multiculturalism programs. He also stated that French Canadians had made known their opposition to bilingual districts that could become ghettos. No specifics were given in this respect and the statement may reflect, to some extent the Government's own views.

The Minister then expressed the view that, to safeguard the goodwill of other ethnic groups, it would be important to avoid "weak linkages" in delimiting the bilingual areas. The job security of unilingual employees in such districts is of paramount importance. The Minister also felt the population of all such areas should be consulted. He mentioned in particular that the Saskatchewan Municipal Association had opposed the creation of bilingual districts as recently as 1972.

The expression "bilingual district" also came in for some criticism as not reflecting the true situation and leaving a wrong impression as to the purpose of the districts.

Mr. Bogdasavich stressed the need for the federal government to discuss with the provincial governments any recommendation made to it.

Mr. Tchorzewski saw no difficulty in having a bilingual district straddle the boundaries of two provinces.

Meeting with officers of the Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan at the Saskatchewan Hotel.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, président
H. Hickman

A. Monnin
L. Lamontagne
R. Morency, As.Sec.-Gen.

Present from the area:

René Rottiers,

Directeur général, ACFC
(306) 525-9979

Roland Pinsonnault,

Adjoint au Directeur général, ACFC
(306) 525-9979

Judge Monnin reviewed the statistics and maps of Saskatchewan with the two representatives of l'Association and queried them in particular on the advisability of linking small isolated areas to the core of the main districts, both in the north and in the south. This was generally discouraged as liable to create strong opposition by other ethnic groups.

The recommendations of these gentlemen were noted for discussion later with other Board members. Their knowledge of the northern areas was rather limited and they suggested that Mrs. Gaudet, the Vice-President responsible for the north of the province be consulted when met in Saskatoon as she was much better informed.

The areas of St-Front-St-Brieux, to the best of their recollection, was a very marginal area of interest and survival. However, Zenon Park and Arborfield were considered as strong areas in spite of their isolation from the main Francophone centres.

Mrs. Carrothers had left the delegation following the meeting with the provincial government and Dr. Hickman left after this last meeting to return to Victoria. The remaining members departed for Saskatoon for meetings to be held in both Saskatoon and North Battleford on the following day.

Wednesday, April 11, 1973

Saskatoon

On Wednesday, the Chairman and Mr. Lamontagne met in Saskatoon with Mrs. Thérèse Gaudet, Vice-présidente (nord), Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan, who had travelled from Prince Albert (266-14e rue ouest) for this purpose and, with Mr. Emile Gaudet, Président du cercle local de l'ACFC de Saskatoon. Mr. Gaudet is an engineer at CFNS radio and lives at 1524 Idlywyld Drive N. in Saskatoon.

Having explained the work of the Board, the statistics and areas identified on the map as potential bilingual districts, the ACFC representatives were asked for advice on the most suitable and acceptable boundaries.

Again, the area of St-Front-St-Brieux was not considered viable as a bilingual district. On the other hand, Zenon Park-Arborfield and, separately, Prince Albert were considered two important and worthwhile areas to be recommended.

North Battleford

Leaving Saskatoon in the morning, Judge Monnin and Mr. Morency proceeded to North Battleford where a meeting had been arranged with the local representatives of the ACFC.

Present from the area:

Maurke MacGregor,	Professeur de français et d'anglais Battleford, Saskatchewan
Denis Esquirol,	Fermier, Meota, Saskatchewan
Armand Blais,	Fermier, Delmas, Saskatchewan
Aurélien Gaudet,	Owner of Sunset Motel, North Battleford, Saskatchewan
Louis Bandet,	Marchand, North Battleford, Saskatchewan

Coming in to North Battleford, it was noted that the radio station CKFS was very well received all the way to North Battleford but it was later discovered that the reception within North Battleford itself was very poor indeed, depriving the local population of this important service.

At the meeting held in the local hotel in North Battleford, Judge Monnin explained to those present the work of the Board, the Official Languages Act and reviewed the statistics applying to the surrounding area.

It was indicated that although the first Board had recommended the inclusion of the City of North Battleford in its recommendation for a bilingual district, the 1971 census figures would not allow to repeat this recommendation as the total population would not represent the criterion of 10%.

As most of the services from the federal government are dispensed from North Battleford and Saskatoon, there was some disappointment in having to leave out the North Battleford portion of the district. However, the area of Turtle River, Meota and Battle River are still considered sufficiently important to be recommended as a bilingual district.

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDReport on the Visit to Winnipeg,
The Winnipeg Region, Regina, and SaskatoonApril 8 to 11, 1973by PAUL FOX

Our team for this western visit consisted of Mrs. Carrothers, Dr. Hickman, Dr. Lamontagne, Judge Monnin, Col. Morency and the Chairman.

Our first meeting was held on Sunday night in St. Boniface College. Judge Monnin had summoned representatives of the Francophonic group in Winnipeg and region to the meeting and a very good sized crowd turned out. I would think that there were about 25 people present for the meeting. Judge Monnin acted as a very effective Chairman, giving an illustrated lecture with the use of our maps on the Bilingual Districts Boundaries that the Board was considering for Manitoba. The people at the meeting were interested and engaged in good discussion and I thought that the session was profitable.

Those present raised a number of questions about matters relevant to the work of our Board. The questions chiefly concerned the provisions of services in French. Once more we were met with the question of whether offices could not be relocated in the area of a proposed bilingual district such as St. Boniface. Another interesting question that was raised for the first time, to my knowledge, was the possibility of altering the proposed boundary of our bilingual district for the St. Boniface region to include more of Winnipeg, in particular the principal Federal Government and Provincial Government buildings in the region of the provincial legislature. We were somewhat taken aback by this suggestion but Judge Monnin said that we could recheck the statistics for the enumeration areas involved in order to see if the idea was practicable. Judge Monnin warned the crowd of the dangers of making bilingual districts appear ridiculous. The President of the Association said that it would be ridiculous to have a bilingual district in the region of Winnipeg that excluded the principal offices

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of the Federal Government in Winnipeg. It was suggested that the Board members might ask Premier Schreyer to make Winnipeg a bilingual district for Manitoba. It was reported to us that Mr. Schreyer and the Honourable Gérard Pelletier had conferred on the possibility of making Metropolitan Winnipeg a bilingual district.

Judge Monnin tried out on the group present the possibility that the Board had considered of making larger bilingual districts this time in Manitoba. The reaction of those present was not too enthusiastic. Some members raised the question of why we should not propose a great many smaller districts. The reply was given that if there were too many it would appear ridiculous on a map of Canada. Another person questioned the effect that larger districts would have on the provision in the Act that bilingual services were being provided in "principal" offices of the Federal Government. The question was asked: "Why not combine Fort Garry, St. Boniface, St. Vital and Transcona into a bilingual district" - since there appeared to be at least ten percent of the minority group in the total combination of these areas. It was also noted in passing that St. Lazare is a vital community.

The President of the Association expressed the view that Mr. Spicer's idea of having administrative services provided under Section 9(2) was better since it would ensure a more adequate provision of services than would bilingual districts that did not include any Federal Government offices. A gentleman to the left of Col. Morency asked: "If bilingual districts were not going to provide services, why should one not consider Spicer's idea?" He also proposed that the Federal Government ought to provide more money for bilingual education. Finally, another person present asked when the Government would act upon our report. Judge Monnin replied that he did not know, that the report would be completed in September, we hoped, and that it should be submitted to the Government by the end of the year and that the Government would then be able to act in March of 1974, if it so desired.

Altogether, my impression of this meeting was that the members present were very sharp and that most of them were far more interested in getting facilities in French, including education, than they were in having the honour in being in a bilingual district that did not provide services. Judge Monnin continued his good offices the next day by giving us a conducted tour of Winnipeg and of the neighbouring country side. We drove to the Village of Ste Anne where we had a meeting with about

a dozen local Francophones in the local school board office. Judge Monnin was kind enough again to preside at the meeting and to introduce the subject by an illustrated lecture with maps. If the Bench ever proves too hard for Mr. Monnin, he certainly can have a brilliant career as either a lecturer or a tour guide or, of course, as a Chairman.

In reply to our question as to what services were now provided in the area in French, the answers from the group were that there were few services provided. A few apparently exist in Steinbach but they are not numerous. The most obvious of them is Manpower. A member of the group asked if additional French services were provided, would they be located in French-speaking areas, such as Ste Anne. The answer was that this was not necessarily so. It would be more practical to have French services in Steinbach. Some members of the group thought that it would be more convenient to have larger districts rather than smaller districts and that it would be a good idea to include Ste Anne in a district with St. Boniface. The view was expressed that provincial services are more of a problem than federal bilingual services. In reply to a question from Dr. Hickman, one member of the group expressed the view that a larger bilingual district would be more effective in dealing with the provincial government than a smaller district. This gentleman explained his view by saying that in reference to education, for instance, it might assist the local French-speaking group in achieving its goal of having a regional technical high school with bilingual facilities. Only one individual present feared that joining bilingual districts together and making larger districts would be detrimental to the interests of Francophones and he was the same individual who had expressed this view the night before at the meeting in College St. Boniface.

We visited several other small Francophonic villages in the area and saw several historic sites and returned to Winnipeg in time to meet with Premier Schreyer and the Honourable Larry Desjardins at 4:30 p.m.

The meeting with the Premier and his Minister was brief but profitable. The question was raised with them of the possibility of extending our bilingual district in the St. Boniface area to include some of the Federal buildings in Winnipeg. Mr. Desjardins thought that would be alright. Premier Schreyer asked the question: "Do offices serving an area have to be bilingual?" The answer was given - only if there were "sufficient demand". It was not required by law otherwise. Premier Schreyer then summed up the problem

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by saying that as he saw it, to give bilingual districts meaning, one of three things was necessary; either amendment of the existing Official Languages Act, or the adoption of a common-sense administrative policy that the principal offices serving a bilingual district should provide bilingual services, or finally extending the boundaries of a bilingual district to include some of the principal offices. He said: "I don't see any great problem or difficulty in regard to the extension of boundaries." He thought that this move would be consistent with the policy of the Manitoba Government in Uni City. Failing that, he suggested that one would have to go to option 2, that is, adopting a common-sense administrative policy. Mr. Desjardins suggested that the Board should look at the Manitoba Act governing Uni City services. Premier Schreyer then said: "I would support whichever of these last two provisions made the greatest sense." He said that a question will arise in Winnipeg if the same policy is not pursued in other cities which are affected by the same sort of problem, e.g. Vancouver. If Winnipeg is different, he thought it would create difficulties though not insuperable obstacles. The only thing that he felt was unacceptable was the creation of strange looking districts which had irregular or obvious corridors, or unduly narrow connections between parts of the bilingual district. Judge Monnin said that our present arrangement would include 37,000 of a total of 67,000 Francophones in Manitoba. Mr. Monnin and Dr. Lamontagne raised the question of the possibility of joining two bilingual districts together in two different provinces, when the districts adjoined across the provincial boundary. They pointed to the example of St. Lazare in Manitoba and the nearby potential district in Saskatchewan. Premier Schreyer did not think there would be any problem if we wished to join two such districts together. He noted that the Prairies Farm Rehabilitation Agency (PFRA) now does this. Mr. Desjardins agreed that such a move would not create problems. Dr. Hickman asked if there might not be a problem with school services, and Mr. Schreyer answered that he did not think there would be any problem. These were the substantive issues raised at the meeting in Winnipeg.

We flew to Regina on Monday night and met with representatives of the Saskatchewan Government on Tuesday, April 10th at 10:30 a.m. The Saskatchewan Government was represented by the Honourable Edwin Tchorzewski and his Deputy Minister, Mr. Frank Bogdasavich, and Mr. Still, the Executive-Assistant.

Mr. Tchorzewski explained the position of the Saskatchewan Government. He said that Saskatchewan is increasing its attention to all minority groups, trying to provide for multiculturalism. He said that the biggest problem the Government faces is not an anti-French backlash but the fear held by other ethnic groups of becoming third class citizens. These groups want to know: "What are you going to do for us?" Mr. Tchorzewski has embarked on a policy of granting aid to all such groups, including the French-speaking group, to assist them in preserving their culture. The Saskatchewan ethnic groups want language training for their children, but the Federal Secretary of State has turned down all such requests for money. The groups hope that the Federal Government will change its policy in this respect and I have the feeling that Mr. Tchorzewski wished that Ottawa would change its policy. He made a point that if Ottawa's objective is to serve the French-speaking group in Saskatchewan, some attention should be given to maintaining French cultural life in Saskatchewan. He explained that he had in mind, in particular, the present move by the CBC of its French radio station facilities from Gravelbourg to Regina. He thought that this was retrogressive and destructive of French cultural life in Gravelbourg. He also made the point that he had received some feedback from French Canadian news in Southern Saskatchewan who were opposed to bilingual districts because they felt that they would be ghettos.

Mr. Tchorzewski said that one of the problems the Board should be aware of is that there may be opposition from persons of other ethnic origin living in intervening areas which link up two areas that have a minority concentration of ten percent. We recognized that this problem existed and we added that we were trying to avoid such difficulties. Mr. Bogdasavich said there was not too much opposition to the rights of people to both official languages but that there would be great opposition if, for instance, a bilingual person were put into each post office into a bilingual district where there were now postmasters of other ethnic origin.

The Minister stated that he was opposed to weirdly shaped large ridings. He wanted to know when the people in the areas which we are considering for bilingual districts will be consulted by the Board. He asked if the persons of French maternal tongue in Saskatchewan want to be in a bilingual district. He said that as recently as 1972, the Saskatchewan Municipal Association had opposed the creation of bilingual districts.

Judge Monnin replied that the Saskatchewan Municipal Association was not representative of public opinion in the province. Mr. Tchorzewski asked a very pointed question about the larger district that we were considering in the Willow Bunch - Shaunavon area in the South. He asked when the people in that area would be consulted. It raises the question for us of whether or not we should not consider making another trip to that southern area of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Bogdasavich asked why the Federal Government had not used the term "official languages" rather than "bilingualism". He said that nobody except for malcontents and bigots questioned the existence of two official languages but the people question the word "bilingualism" and the phrase "bilingual districts". We exchanged a few views on this point and the thought occurred to me that Mr. Bogdasavich probably has a very good point. The word "bilingual" unfortunately has acquired a pejorative ring to it and stirs up people's animosity without their thinking about the meaning of the term. Perhaps the Deputy Minister has a good suggestion for us and we might consider recommending in our report that if the Official Languages Act is to be amended in the future, it might substitute the term "official languages" for "bilingualism" in appropriate places in the Act. We might also consider using the term "official languages" in our report more frequently and not using the term "bilingual" as often as we might.

Mr. Bogdasavich did not think that the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan would be affected adversely if our Board recommended the creation of larger bilingual districts this time. He said and I quote: "It is of more concern to us to see what the Federal Government actually does." Mr. Tchorzewski noted that the French-speaking group in Saskatchewan is now demanding more bilingualism, for instance, in the services rendered by telephone operators. (I believe that telephones are operated by the Provincial Government in Saskatchewan). He repeated his earlier point that the CBC's move from Gravelbourg is in his opinion retrogressive and destructive of French culture in Saskatchewan. He also expressed the view that if we create a bilingual district in St. Front and St. Brieux area in Saskatchewan, we should design it so that it recognizes the communication route of the people there to Saskatoon rather than North of Arborfield.

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Mr. Bogdasavich said that he would like to request that we ask the Federal Government to talk to the Province of Saskatchewan about our proposals after we had submitted our report. I gather that the point that he was trying to make was that he wanted the Saskatchewan Government to be consulted further by the Federal Government before the Federal Government acted upon our report. How we should attempt to deal with this suggestion is a question. His request might be communicated informally to the Federal Government or it might be contained as a suggestion in our report.

In concluding our meeting, Mr. Tchorzewski said that he did not believe that any one over-all program for dealing with the two official languages would work across the country. He said that the people of French mother tongue in Saskatchewan whom he knew desired to continue to be French, while being first class Canadians, but that they wanted to be different from the people in Quebec. We raised finally the question of whether or not there would be any objection from Saskatchewan if we created one bilingual district that straddled a provincial boundary and joined together two portions of provinces. Mr. Tchorzewski thought that there would be no problem.

Following this meeting we met with two members of the Executive of the Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne of Saskatchewan, M. René Pottiers, Directeur général and M. Roland Pinsonnault, Adjoint. We had a pleasant lunch and long discussion with them. Judge Monnin showed them the map of Saskatchewan and indicated the ideas that the Board had in mind for bilingual districts. The two executives had some very good suggestions to make, in particular, for the large region of southern Saskatchewan. They proposed omitting a number of the marginal areas on the western side of our large district. Judge Monnin made a list of the proposed deletions and I am sure that he will itemize them in his report and we can then make use of the advice that was given to us. On the matter of the northern areas, the two executives were perhaps a little less specific. I had the feeling that each of them knew the southern area of Saskatchewan better than the northern part of the province. As I recall they were not too specific about making suggested revisions in our proposed boundaries. They were a little dubious of the vitality of the French community in the St. Front and St. Brieux areas. They also questioned whether or not the Battleford area was feasible. As I recall now,

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they did not have a firm recommendation about whether or not Prud'homme-Vonda should be attached to the Prince Albert region. I think that they were in favour of making Arborfield a separate district but again I did not take a note on this, and I cannot remember clearly now what they suggested.

Following our meeting with these gentlemen, we flew to Saskatoon. That is, we flew to Saskatoon after some delay. We were somewhat appalled at the Regina Airport when the old DC-3 of the NORCANAIR line on which we were to travel developed engine trouble and the pilot, after a half-hour delay, decided to take the aeroplane up alone for a test run. Fortunately, the aircraft passed the test, so we passed into the aircraft and eventually on to Saskatoon.

The next morning Mr. Monnin and Col. Morency went on to the Battleford area while Dr. Lamontagne and I stayed in Saskatoon and met two other members of the Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne for lunch. The two members were Mme Thérèse Gaudet who is the Vice-President of ACFC, and M. Emile Gaudet of Saskatoon, who is the local President of the ACFC. The latter gentleman is an engineer with the French radio station in Saskatoon. Mme Gaudet was a native of Quebec who has lived in Prince Albert for 23 years. She is a charming woman, intelligent and full of vitality. She feels that she is now completely a Saskatchewan and that there is good hope for the survival and flourishing of French culture in Saskatchewan. We explained the Statistics and the maps to both members and asked for their advice on the drawing of the boundaries of the proposed bilingual districts, especially in northern Saskatchewan.

It was interesting that during lunch in the Sheraton-Cavalier Hotel when we were speaking French, a gentleman came over from a nearby table and said that he was very pleased to hear us all speaking in French since he was a French-speaking Canadian from southern Saskatchewan, who was in Saskatoon for a meeting of the Local Co-operative Association. This raised point that struck me as quite different from my previous experiences in Saskatchewan. I have spent considerable time in Saskatoon on three previous occasions during the last 25 years and I do not recall ever hearing French spoken in Saskatoon during any of those months that I spent there, but this time I certainly did hear a lot of French.

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I did not keep notes of our discussion during lunch and therefore my report will not be as accurate and as complete as it might be. By the way, this indicates the value of having someone conduct the discussion while the Chairman is able to make accurate notes on the discussion that is occurring. My impression in that respect is that the two members did not feel that St. Front and St. Brieux were as likely areas for a bilingual district as the other areas that we proposed in northern Saskatchewan. Mme Gaudet noted that the French maternal tongue community in St. Brieux was made up of Bretons, whereas the community in Arborfield was made up of French Canadians. Our guests did not have strong feelings on whether or not there should be larger districts or smaller districts. They did feel, however, that Arborfield certainly should be included in some kind of a district and that the Prince Albert area was the most important part of any district in the North. This, of course, is an obvious point since the preponderance of FMT individuals in the North is located in Prince Albert. Mme Gaudet was well aware of the problem of arousing the animosity of other ethnic groups by including them in an extended bilingual district, perhaps in areas which link together the larger regions, such as Fish Creek.

My feeling about larger districts is now that it would be a mistake in Saskatchewan at any rate to make too large and too irregular a district simply for the sake of having a large district. I think it was clear from what Premier Schreyer and Mr. Tchorzewski said that it would be wise to aim at sensible districts, i.e. districts which have a reasonably regular shape and were fairly compact and meaningful in terms of the French persons who were residing in them. This may mean that our enthusiasm recently for larger districts should be reviewed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on the Visit to Winnipeg and Regina

April 8, 9 and 10, 1973

by

Jane Carrothers

I arrived in Winnipeg in mid-afternoon, and to my great joy and surprise, discovered Judge Monnin at the airport waiting for members of the team who were arriving from the East. We collected ourselves and he drove us - with a very interesting commentary - to the hotel, the Winnipeg Inn which is the most comfortable hostelry.

That evening at 8 o'clock, there was a meeting which he had arranged with francophones from Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. Norbert and the outlying districts, such as Ste. Anne, St. Malo, St. Pierre. There were members of the French language press, radio and television, and people who are influential in la francophonie in that part of Manitoba. As we all know, Judge Monnin's knowledge of his province and also of Saskatchewan is absolutely remarkable. The meeting was held in College St. Boniface and we were honoured by the presence of Monsieur Roger St-Denis, Rector of the College and a member of the First Bilingual Districts Board, and Madame St-Denis; Madame Monnin was also present. Basically, the Board was seeking the reaction of those people present to the possibility of creating one large bilingual district out of the two school divisions: Rivière Seine and Rivière Rouge, plus St. Boniface, St. Vital and St. Norbert. The Board was there to inform and to solicit reaction and the main reaction which I gleaned from the comments that were made was that a large bilingual district or a small bilingual district would be truly unhelpful to the francophones of the area, unless it contained a town where federal services are provided. At present, federal services are provided largely in the town of Steinbach which would not be included in a future bilingual district because the population there is of German extraction and there would be a strong reaction.

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To get around this, a suggestion was made and pursued quite actively that the Board should recommend and should attempt to include by means of statistics that portion of the provincial capital which contains most of the federal government buildings. The Board was asked to discuss this possibility with Mr. Schreyer whom we saw on the afternoon of April 9th. As members know, this is a continuing problem, that is, there are many potential bilingual districts throughout the country where very few federal services would be affected because very few services exist within the potential districts.

Because of the large concentration of francophones around the area of St. Boniface to the South, the knowledge, interest and general spirit of francophones seems to me to be more marked than in the areas I have visited in Alberta. On the other hand, this was a francophone group and we did not, at this time, see any people in Manitoba who might present other points of view. The meeting concluded with a social hour which was most informative and pleasant.

On Monday, April 9th, Judge Monnin took us, that is the Chairman, Messrs. Morency, Lamontagne, Hickman and myself on a very interesting tour; first of all of St. Boniface, the Louis Riel Tomb, beautiful shell of the old cathedral of St. Boniface, the new cathedral, the landmarks around the city and then out into the country to meet a group of francophones in Ste. Anne. It was a beautiful day, cold, about 16° above when we started out, with a bitter wind, but clear, brilliant blue sky. At Ste. Anne, we had a meeting in the offices of the School Administration with Mr. Roger Smith who had been at a meeting at St. Boniface the night before, and various of his colleagues from the village of Ste. Anne, which is a true francophone community with a school providing both French and English streams; the French stream containing about 85% of the students. There seems to be a great disparity in the size of the elementary school and the high school, that is, the high school contains about 150 students, and the elementary school, some 700 plus. I did not discover a satisfactory reason for this, although I am sure there is one; it seems difficult to believe that in this day and age, in a community which is only about 25 minutes' drive from Winnipeg, there should be such a drop in the school population before high school. The people of Ste. Anne did not object to a large bilingual district, but they were concerned that if there was such a large district,

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federal services which do not exist in the area and which they hope would be provided in Ste. Anne, as a potential federal centre would not be thus provided but would go instead to St. Boniface, most likely. However, they were prepared to face this possibility without too much distress. After lunch we continued our tour, arriving back in Winnipeg at the Court House shortly after 4 o'clock. Judge Monnin took us to his Chambers and gave us a cup of tea while we waited for the signal to go across to the Legislative Buildings to see Premier Schreyer. When we got to the Premier's Office we were met by Mr. Laurent Desjardins who is more or less in charge of anything to do with French in Alberta, I gather; although he may have a more proper title. Mr. Desjardins felt that we should put to the Premier our question of whether Winnipeg, or part of Winnipeg, that contains the federal buildings might be included in a potential bilingual district and he felt that the Premier would not find this an objectionable idea. When Premier Schreyer arrived, he was very open and frank, and extremely helpful in his comments. He had a fine grasp of the situation, had been well briefed and said that it would seem to him in view of what we had told him that we, the Board, had three alternatives, or that there were three alternatives in connection with the question of bilingual districts. One would be to amend the Act - to make certain sections which are now fuzzy more specific; two would be to adopt a common-sense policy and to recommend services under Section 9:2 of the Act; the third alternative would be to include the area of federal buildings in a proposed bilingual district, i.e. the federal buildings in Winnipeg which happen to be clustered in an area which we might be able statistically to include in a bilingual district. Mr. Schreyer said that he would support the work of the Board whichever approach we select, even though, the same solution which works for Manitoba may not work anywhere else. He went on to say that his only caveat would be that the Board should not draw too strange a map to achieve the inclusion of federal buildings, that is to say, it should not be a delimitation which would be offensive to people living within the area. My thought at this point which I did not bring up until later was: "What about the reaction of the Mayor of Winnipeg?" We later agreed that if it proved possible to delimit a small area of Winnipeg to include in a potential bilingual district, we would then cope with the problem of the reactions of the Mayor.

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Premier Schreyer went on to say that he saw no objection on the part of his Government to a bilingual district crossing provincial boundaries or to two districts being contiguous, i.e. in this case it would be Ellice - St. Lazare and the district in the province of Saskatchewan; I think it would be Le petit Québec. We were impressed with the openness and frankness of Premier Schreyer and with his grasp of the situation, and grateful for his comments and his clear thinking. When our interview with the Premier was concluded we made a short stop in the Legislative Gallery and then proceeded to inspect the monument to Louis Riel, which I find most impressive.

Later on Monday night, we left Winnipeg for Regina where we arrived at about midnight - we had a hasty Council of War to plan our approach to the Minister the next morning.

After breakfast, we set forth by taxi for a tour of Regina, again ably directed by Judge Monnin. We arrived in the offices of the Minister of Youth and Culture, whose name we have been practicing for some time to discover that the various ways in which we had chosen to pronounce it were not indeed the right ones - "Churzofski". Before the Minister arrived, we were welcomed by his Deputy, Mr. Bogdasavich, who was well informed and had some very strong views on the subject of bilingual districts and related areas of bilingualism. He and also the Minister, when he arrived, showed great concern at the decision of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to move their French language station from Gravelbourg to Regina. While they admitted there are sound administrative reasons for doing this, they feel that cultural reasons should be pre-eminent and that this should dictate that the station not be moved. Mr. Bogdasavich went on to say that in his opinion the other ethnic groups in Saskatchewan were happy to have the francophone groups get their bilingual district, but were saying to the Government: Now you must do something for us. If this is so, and I did not have much chance to pursue this with the Deputy, then it echoes in some measure the attitude which I began to see in Alberta, that is to say, that bilingualism could be used as the thin end of the wedge to encourage multiculturalism and that these two things could go hand-in-hand. In the Prairie provinces we may have found an approach which will please Government and make, if not their co-operation, at least their acquiescence, possible. When the Minister had had the map explained to him and several sets of possibilities had been discussed, he expressed some concern that if large bilingual districts were created for Saskatchewan, there would be areas in them where bilingual

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services would be not only not needed, but would be met with great antagonism. This, of course, is likely to be the case in other areas where one might recommend large districts.

The Minister asked us if we were aware that not all francophones were anxious to have bilingual districts. Reverting to the remark of the Deputy Minister, he made one very good point which I hope the Board will take up, that is, that he objects to the term "bilingual district" and says that it is misleading, and he feels that the phrase "Official Language Districts" would be a far better one. He feels that bilingual districts in his province will always mean English and French and will, therefore, always call up a certain amount of antagonism on the part of some people. We found both Minister and Deputy to be open, frank and well informed, conscious of the political implications within their province and not nearly as hostile or as closed to the possible enrichment which bilingual districts would provide, as the previous Saskatchewan Government was.

At this point I asked the Minister if he had ever talked about bilingual districts with his counterpart in Alberta, The Honorable H. Schmid. He said: "No, not up to this point but that he would be meeting Mr. Schmid on May 5th, and while it was a meeting to talk over financial matters, he said that we cannot talk about money all the time and I think perhaps we may have time to discuss bilingual districts." I said that I hoped they would, because I thought his attitude was a very positive one, that I felt the Alberta Government was very cautious in its approach and that it might be helpful to the Alberta Minister if he knew of the attitude of Mr. Tchorzewski. At this point our meeting was over.

I should say that Judge Monnin provided the statistical base for discussions, explained the maps and had all the necessary percentages at his fingertips during both this meeting and the meeting with Premier Schreyer.

As a general comment - I don't know if I am being too sanguine or too optimistic - but I came away from both these meetings with Governments, feeling positive about the prospects for bilingual districts, at least where provincial reactions are concerned. It seems to me that the combination of bilingualism and multiculturalism is opening the minds of people at all levels in the West to the benefit which may accrue in general from the acceptance of this policy.

....

I should add that during our brief tour of Regina we paid our respects once more to the memory of Loui Riel. Of the two statues which I saw - both of which are very moving I think that I prefer the one in Winnipeg.

April 12/73

JC/fk

Visite au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan
8 - 11 avril 1973

Le Juge Monnin est venu accueillir le groupe à l'aérogare de Winnipeg.

Dimanche

1. Rencontre avec un nombre imposant de représentants d'Associations franco-manitobaines au Collège de St-Boniface. Le Juge Monnin explique le travail et les problèmes du Conseil. Les gens présents à la réunion acceptent en général les propositions provisoires du Conseil sauf pour la concentration de St-Boniface - Winnipeg. Il semblerait possible d'inclure dans le district central proposé à peu près tous les services fédéraux qui se trouvent dans la ville de Winnipeg. C'est une solution qui mérite d'être étudiée en détail.

Cette rencontre fut suivie d'une réception offerte par le Juge Monnin au cours de laquelle la discussion a continué.

Lundi

2. Visite de St-Boniface et de Winnipeg où se trouvent les principales concentrations minoritaires.

Ensuite visite à Ste-Anne, à St-Pierre et à quelques autres villages environnant Winnipeg où nous avons rencontré les autorités municipales et scolaires.

On nous a dit que le gouvernement fédéral pourrait faire un effort particulier pour demander d'organiser l'enseignement technique en français. C'est un programme subventionné par des fonds fédéraux.

Certains voient un danger à essayer de rattacher tous les services à St-Boniface; ils craignent que certains services qu'ils ont maintenant dans leur municipalité soient alors ramenés au district central de St-Boniface - Winnipeg. Personne ne peut dire si cette crainte est fondée ou non.

3. Rencontre avec le Premier ministre Scheyer et le député Desjardins.

La rencontre a été très simple et très cordiale. On a discuté de trois points principaux:

- a) Le gouvernement du Manitoba n'a pas l'intention de s'opposer à la création de districts bilingues ayant des limites raisonnables; une loi favorise déjà l'enseignement du français dans toute la province.
- b) Le gouvernement n'a aucune objection à ce que certaines parties de la ville de Winnipeg où sont situés les principaux services fédéraux soient incluses dans un district bilingue St-Boniface - Winnipeg
- c) Le gouvernement n'a aucune objection à ce qu'un district bilingue soit créé à la frontière du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan (incluant St-Lazare et autres communautés frontalières), car des services fédéraux sont déjà assurés entre ces deux provinces.

Départ pour Regina dans la soirée.

Mardi

Tour de la ville de Regina.

4. A 10h 30 Rencontre avec l'Hon. Tchorzewski, Ministre de la Culture et de la Jeunesse et M. Bagdasavich, sous-ministre.

Le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan reconnaît le statut officiel de l'anglais et du français au Canada, mais se prononce en faveur du multiculturalisme qui permettrait aux minorités ethniques de se maintenir et d'enrichir la trame culturelle de la vie canadienne. Le ministre se dit même prêt à aider certains groupes canadiens-français menacés.

Le ministre nous met en garde contre le danger de provoquer inutilement les autres minorités en les incluant dans des districts bilingues artificiels. Il y a des avantages à relier des groupes isolés en de plus vastes districts mais pas par des moyens de raccordement qui ne seraient pas naturels. Il faudra consulter tous les groupes.

A l'exception des fanatiques, les gens reconnaissent les droits des deux langues officielles et le gouvernement ne se laissera pas intimider par les fanatiques; il se propose lui-même de préparer une loi dans le domaine des langues, des cultures et de l'enseignement. Un plan pan-canadien qui chercherait à embrasser tous ces aspects de la vie et à imposer une règle commune d'un bout à l'autre du Canada serait voué à l'échec. Il serait préférable que le fédéral trace un cadre général et que les provinces conservent chacune leurs particularismes.

5. Rencontre/déjeuner avec MM. René Pottiers et Pinsonnault.

Etude surtout des cartes, des districts proposés et des statistiques démographiques. La conclusion générale. C'est qu'il vaut mieux, là où il le faut, avoir de petits districts authentiques que de constituer de plus grandes divisions reliées par-dessus des concentrations de minorités non francophones.

Départ pour Saskatoon en DC 3.

Mercredi - Saskatoon

6. Rencontre de M. Emile Goulet de Saskatoon, et de Mme Thérèse Goulet de Prince Albert.

Ici encore, étude de la carte, des statistiques et de la démarcation possible des districts.

Nos deux interlocuteurs n'ont pas exprimé d'avis irréductibles quant à savoir s'il fallait former de plus grands districts sans trop tenir compte des éléments qu'on y inclut. Ils semblent plutôt en faveur de la création de districts naturels et d'une concentration des services bilingues dans les villes de Prince Albert, de Gravelbourg, de Saskatoon et même de Regina.

Jeudi

7. Entrevue à la radio sur le Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues au poste français de Saskatoon. Cette entrevue a été diffusée le vendredi vers 16h 30 de l'après-midi.

En conclusion, j'ai l'impression que l'atmosphère politique régionale des provinces occidentales du Canada (à l'exception du gouvernement de l'Alberta qui n'a pas encore été visité) a considérablement changé depuis les consultations du dernier Conseil et qu'à la condition de ne pas effrayer les populations des minorités ethniques ni les fonctionnaires fédéraux impliqués, l'implantation des districts bilingues n'y causera pas de grand remous.

Ce voyage confirme la qualité de l'hospitalité des gens de l'Ouest.

Leopold Lammel Jr

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on the Visit to Winnipeg and Regina
April 8, 9 and 10, 1973

by

W.H. Hickman

Thanks to Judge Monnin who gave us a guided tour of St. Boniface, and the Seine and Red River valleys, I was made aware of the very real presence of the French fact in Manitoba. A visit to the school, the foyer and the administrative centre in Sainte-Anne (on the original road from the Lakehead across the Prairies) was particularly interesting. I'll not forget the sign "Activités" on the door to the chapel in the government-subsidized nursing home!

People of the area seemed to favour a large bilingual district attached to St. Boniface-St. Vital (rather than three separate units). For instance, they felt this might encourage a technical training centre in French.

The meeting with Premier Schreyer was very satisfactory. I was surprised at how willingly he would accept the idea of a federal bilingual district that straddled a provincial boundary (ex: St. Lazare region). Personally, I am not at all convinced that such would be a good idea, especially when I think of Quebec-Ontario boundaries.

I was also surprised at the Premier's open-minded attitude to the idea of a bilingual district that might encompass a portion of Winnipeg's central core where almost all federal services are now situated.

Personally, while I think that this might be a generous and imaginative way of providing services to all Francophones in the greater Winnipeg area, it might deprive the Board of its best case for recommending special attention to Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver, etc.

Our brief meetings both with representatives of the French-speaking groups and with the Minister of the Saskatchewan government seemed to indicate that there might be considerable opposition, particularly from the large

ethnic groups in Saskatchewan, to the creation of "the largest possible" of bilingual districts. I gather that artificial linking of divisions both in the south and the north of the province might not be wise.

It was suggested that certain areas be omitted from our latest and most diffused district around Gravelbourg.

I gathered, too, that it might be best to have four small districts in the north rather than the one that we were trying to define. However, those colleagues who visited the area may have gleaned more useful information concerning attitudes of the people in Battleford, Vonda, St. Brieux and Zenon Park.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings and consultations held with
Francophone groups and provincial governments
of Manitoba and Saskatchewan

April 8 to 12, 1973

Representatives of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board held meetings with Francophone groups of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and consulted with representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments.

These notes are only a summary of the schedule, participation and highlights of each meeting and incomplete without the personal comments of the participating members attached as annexes.

Sunday, April 8, 1973

Members participating in this visit were met at the Winnipeg Airport by Justice Monnin.

St. Boniface

A first meeting was held at Collège St. Boniface at 8 p.m. with Francophone representatives of St. Boniface, St-Norbert, St-Malo, St-Pierre, LaBroquerie, Ste-Anne, St-Jean-Baptiste and Parc Windsor.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman
Jane Carrothers

Alfred Monnin
Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec. Gen.

Present from the area:

Henri Perron,

Prêtre, Procureur CARC de St. Boniface
151 Cathédrale, St. Boniface, Manitoba

Margaret Knott,

75 Willow Point Road, St. Boniface

André Martin,

Affaires culturelles, Gouvernement
du Manitoba,
3 Fallbrook, St. Boniface, Manitoba

Roger Saint-Denis,

Recteur, Collège St. Boniface
St. Boniface, Manitoba

Mrs. R. Saint-Denis,	St.Boniface, Manitoba
Alice Hébert,	Institutrice, St-Malo, Manitoba
Marcel Côté,	Secrétaire représentant Société française manitobaine de St-Pierre, St-Pierre, Manitoba
Michel MacDonald,	Coordonnateur, Société franco- manitobaine, C.P. 145, St.Boniface
Gérard Gagnon,	La Liberté, La Broquerie, Manitoba
Hubert Gauthier,	Directeur général, Société franco- manitobaine, St-Norbert, Manitoba
Denise Monnin,	608, rue Aulneau, St.Boniface, Manitoba
Gérard Archambault,	Dentiste et Société franco-manitobaine, Ste-Anne, Manitoba
Roger Collet,	Société franco-manitobaine, St-Norbert, Manitoba
M. Désaulniers,	CKSB, 2 Monaco, St. Boniface, Manitoba
Albert St-Hilaire,	Commissaire d'école, St-Jean-Baptiste, Manitoba
Léo Rémillard,	Chef des services français, Région des prairies, Radio-Canada 188 Dumoulin, St. Boniface, Manitoba
Hubert Philippot,	Chef en planification, représentant de la région Parc Windsor, Manitoba
Aurigène F. Fillion,	Directeur, Institut pédagogique de St. Boniface, 60, rue Taché, St. Boniface, Manitoba

The Chairman asked Mr. Justice Monnin to preside at this meeting and this he did very expertly by explaining the work of the Board, the limitation of its mandate, the Official Languages Act and, using the maps which had been marked with the districts under consideration, reviewed the statistics on the region of Rivière Rouge and Rivière Seine School Districts including St. Boniface, St-Vital and St-Norbert.

The main questions raised were those of the federal services offered in French, the location of the government offices within the area and the possibility of relocating some of them to better meet the need of the French population.

Although the limits suggested by the Board met with general agreement and approval, a novel recommendation was made by Mr. Saint-Denis who suggested the inclusion of the area in Winnipeg which houses most of the provincial and federal government offices. The assembly was informed that a study of the population content would be made and the idea submitted for comments by the provincial government representatives.

It was also mentioned that if federal offices could not be included within the proposed district, that serious consideration be given to the use of section 9(2) of the Act to extend the scope of bilingual services by federal departments. The delay in implementing the bilingual districts came under serious criticism.

Ste-Anne

Monday, April 9, 1973

Leaving the Winnipeg Inn at approximately 09:00 hrs., Judge Monnin gave the members a conducted tour of Winnipeg, St. Boniface and the small communities located between the metropolitan area and Ste-Anne where a meeting had been arranged for 11:00 hrs.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman
Jane Carrothers
Harry Hickman

Alfred Monnin
Léopold Lamontagne
Roland Morency, Associate Sec.Gen.

Present from the area:

Gérard Toupin,

Education morale, Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Maurice Noël,

Assistant secrétaire et Directeur
du centre culturel de Ste-Anne,
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Roger Smith,

Secrétaire-trésorier, Division Seine
et maire du village Ste-Anne
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Normand Boisvert,

Directeur général,
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Paul Ruest,

Assistant directeur, Ecole Ste-Anne
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Gérard C. Desrosiers, Assistant directeur, Ecole Ste-Anne,
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Denis A. Meilleur, Ingénieur en sécurité et Directeur
de la Chambre de Commerce,
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Aimé-Onil Dépôt, Responsable des jeunes francophones
de Ste-Anne
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Louis L. Bernardin, Administrateur, Villa Youville,
Maison pour personnes âgées,
Ste-Anne, Manitoba

Roméo Monaig, Directeur du transport,
Lorette, Manitoba

The meeting in Ste-Anne was held in a board room of the local School Board and Judge Monnin presided at the meeting, repeating more or less the introduction made the night before at the Collège St.Boniface.

People in this area favoured a large district attached to St. Boniface and St-Vital and hoped, for instance, it would encourage the creation of a technical training centre in French.

Again the relocation of federal offices within the proposed district was discussed and is an indication that the minorities located in bilingual district are very concerned with the limited services such a district would dispense. There is a very strong feeling that the local Post Offices and R.C.M.P. detachments could not start to satisfy the need of these groups. Much more is needed and wanted. At present, a few federal services are obtained from neighbouring Steinback and the rest in the metropolitan area of St. Boniface-Winnipeg.

Winnipeg

From Ste-Anne, the Board members returned to Winnipeg for a meeting with Premier E. Schreyer and the Hon. Laurent L. Desjardins, Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs at 16:30 hrs. in the Premier's office.

The meeting with Premier Schreyer and his minister was brief but profitable. Both the Premier and the Minister were conversant with the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board and it was therefore possible to come directly

to the point. The question was raised with them of the possibility of extending a bilingual district comprising the River Seine and the River Rouge School Districts, St. Boniface and St-Norbert into part of the former City of Winnipeg which comprises the offices of the federal and provincial governments. The Premier answered that he saw no great problem or difficulty in this regard if the language minority justifies it.

Mr. Schreyer was also asked if he saw any objection to a federal district straddling the boundaries of two provinces such as in the case of St-Lazare in Manitoba and the neighbouring area in Saskatchewan and he stated that he could foresee no problem.

Regina

From Winnipeg, the Board representatives proceeded to Regina for meetings with local leaders and the provincial government.

Tuesday, April 10, 1973

The meeting with the Saskatchewan Provincial Government took place at 10:30 hrs. on Tuesday in the office of the Minister of Culture and Youth, Mr. E. Tchorzewski, in the Administrative Building.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Alfred Monnin
Jane Carrothers	Léopold Lamontagne
Harry Hickman	Roland Morency, Associate Sec.Gen.

Present from the Saskatchewan Government:

Hon. E. Tchorzewski, Minister of Culture and Youth

Mr. Frank Bogdasavich, Deputy Minister, Department of Culture and Youth

Mr. Bud Still, Executive Assistant to the Minister

Judge Monnin made the usual presentation concerning the work of the Board and its responsibilities under the Act. The Saskatchewan maps were used to outline the areas considered as potential bilingual districts. The Minister and the Deputy Minister were then invited to express their views as concerns the situation in Saskatchewan.

The Minister was obviously well-briefed and informed and he explained the position of his government towards the language question.

The priority would seem to be given to increasing the assistance to other ethnic groups and "this includes the Francophones". The Government has adopted a policy favouring multiculturalism programs. He also stated that French Canadians had made known their opposition to bilingual districts that could become ghettos. No specifics were given in this respect and the statement may reflect, to some extent the Government's own views.

The Minister then expressed the view that, to safeguard the goodwill of other ethnic groups, it would be important to avoid "weak linkages" in delimiting the bilingual areas. The job security of unilingual employees in such districts is of paramount importance. The Minister also felt the population of all such areas should be consulted. He mentioned in particular that the Saskatchewan Municipal Association had opposed the creation of bilingual districts as recently as 1972.

The expression "bilingual district" also came in for some criticism as not reflecting the true situation and leaving a wrong impression as to the purpose of the districts.

Mr. Bogdasavich stressed the need for the federal government to discuss with the provincial governments any recommendation made to it.

Mr. Tchorzewski saw no difficulty in having a bilingual district straddle the boundaries of two provinces.

Meeting with officers of the Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan at the Saskatchewan Hotel.

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, président
H. Hickman

A. Monnin
L. Lamontagne
R. Morency, As.Sec.-Gen.

Present from the area:

René Rottiers,

Directeur général, ACFC
(306) 525-9979

Roland Pinsonnault,

Adjoint au Directeur général, ACFC
(306) 525-9979

Judge Monnin reviewed the statistics and maps of Saskatchewan with the two representatives of l'Association and queried them in particular on the advisability of linking small isolated areas to the core of the main districts, both in the north and in the south. This was generally discouraged as liable to create strong opposition by other ethnic groups.

The recommendations of these gentlemen were noted for discussion later with other Board members. Their knowledge of the northern areas was rather limited and they suggested that Mrs. Gaudet, the Vice-President responsible for the north of the province be consulted when met in Saskatoon as she was much better informed.

The areas of St-Front-St-Brieux, to the best of their recollection, was a very marginal area of interest and survival. However, Zenon Park and Arborfield were considered as strong areas in spite of their isolation from the main Francophone centres.

Mrs. Carrothers had left the delegation following the meeting with the provincial government and Dr. Hickman left after this last meeting to return to Victoria. The remaining members departed for Saskatoon for meetings to be held in both Saskatoon and North Battleford on the following day.

Wednesday, April 11, 1973

Saskatoon

On Wednesday, the Chairman and Mr. Lamontagne met in Saskatoon with Mrs. Thérèse Gaudet, Vice-présidente (nord), Association culturelle franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan, who had travelled from Prince Albert (266-14e rue ouest) for this purpose and, with Mr. Emile Gaudet, Président du cercle local de l'ACFC de Saskatoon. Mr. Gaudet is an engineer at CFNS radio and lives at 1524 Idlywyld Drive N. in Saskatoon.

Having explained the work of the Board, the statistics and areas identified on the map as potential bilingual districts, the ACFC representatives were asked for advice on the most suitable and acceptable boundaries.

Again, the area of St-Front-St-Brieux was not considered viable as a bilingual district. On the other hand, Zenon Park-Arborfield and, separately, Prince Albert were considered two important and worthwhile areas to be recommended.

North Battleford

Leaving Saskatoon in the morning, Judge Monnin and Mr. Morency proceeded to North Battleford where a meeting had been arranged with the local representatives of the ACFC.

Present from the area:

Maurke MacGregor,	Professeur de français et d'anglais Battleford, Saskatchewan
Denis Esquirol,	Fermier, Meota, Saskatchewan
Armand Blais,	Fermier, Delmas, Saskatchewan
Aurélien Gaudet,	Owner of Sunset Motel, North Battleford, Saskatchewan
Louis Bandet,	Marchand, North Battleford, Saskatchewan

Coming in to North Battleford, it was noted that the radio station CKFS was very well received all the way to North Battleford but it was later discovered that the reception within North Battleford itself was very poor indeed, depriving the local population of this important service.

At the meeting held in the local hotel in North Battleford, Judge Monnin explained to those present the work of the Board, the Official Languages Act and reviewed the statistics applying to the surrounding area.

It was indicated that although the first Board had recommended the inclusion of the City of North Battleford in its recommendation for a bilingual district, the 1971 census figures would not allow to repeat this recommendation as the total population would not represent the criterion of 10%.

As most of the services from the federal government are dispensed from North Battleford and Saskatoon, there was some disappointment in having to leave out the North Battleford portion of the district. However, the area of Turtle River, Meota and Battle River are still considered sufficiently important to be recommended as a bilingual district.

Ottawa
May 3, 1973

Roland Morency, Associate Sec.-Gen.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDReport on the Visit to Winnipeg,
The Winnipeg Region, Regina, and SaskatoonApril 8 to 11, 1973by PAUL FOX

Our team for this western visit consisted of Mrs. Carrothers, Dr. Hickman, Dr. Lamontagne, Judge Monnin, Col. Morency and the Chairman.

Our first meeting was held on Sunday night in St. Boniface College. Judge Monnin had summoned representatives of the Francophonic group in Winnipeg and region to the meeting and a very good sized crowd turned out. I would think that there were about 25 people present for the meeting. Judge Monnin acted as a very effective Chairman, giving an illustrated lecture with the use of our maps on the Bilingual Districts Boundaries that the Board was considering for Manitoba. The people at the meeting were interested and engaged in good discussion and I thought that the session was profitable.

Those present raised a number of questions about matters relevant to the work of our Board. The questions chiefly concerned the provisions of services in French. Once more we were met with the question of whether offices could not be relocated in the area of a proposed bilingual district such as St. Boniface. Another interesting question that was raised for the first time, to my knowledge, was the possibility of altering the proposed boundary of our bilingual district for the St. Boniface region to include more of Winnipeg, in particular the principal Federal Government and Provincial Government buildings in the region of the provincial legislature. We were somewhat taken aback by this suggestion but Judge Monnin said that we could recheck the statistics for the enumeration areas involved in order to see if the idea was practicable. Judge Monnin warned the crowd of the dangers of making bilingual districts appear ridiculous. The President of the Association said that it would be ridiculous to have a bilingual district in the region of Winnipeg that excluded the principal offices

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of the Federal Government in Winnipeg. It was suggested that the Board members might ask Premier Schreyer to make Winnipeg a bilingual district for Manitoba. It was reported to us that Mr. Schreyer and the Honourable Gérard Pelletier had conferred on the possibility of making Metropolitan Winnipeg a bilingual district.

Judge Monnin tried out on the group present the possibility that the Board had considered of making larger bilingual districts this time in Manitoba. The reaction of those present was not too enthusiastic. Some members raised the question of why we should not propose a great many smaller districts. The reply was given that if there were too many it would appear ridiculous on a map of Canada. Another person questioned the effect that larger districts would have on the provision in the Act that bilingual services were being provided in "principal" offices of the Federal Government. The question was asked: "Why not combine Fort Garry, St. Boniface, St. Vital and Transcona into a bilingual district" - since there appeared to be at least ten percent of the minority group in the total combination of these areas. It was also noted in passing that St. Lazare is a vital community.

The President of the Association expressed the view that Mr. Spicer's idea of having administrative services provided under Section 9(2) was better since it would ensure a more adequate provision of services than would bilingual districts that did not include any Federal Government offices. A gentleman to the left of Col. Morency asked: "If bilingual districts were not going to provide services, why should one not consider Spicer's idea?" He also proposed that the Federal Government ought to provide more money for bilingual education. Finally, another person present asked when the Government would act upon our report. Judge Monnin replied that he did not know, that the report would be completed in September, we hoped, and that it should be submitted to the Government by the end of the year and that the Government would then be able to act in March of 1974, if it so desired.

Altogether, my impression of this meeting was that the members present were very sharp and that most of them were far more interested in getting facilities in French, including education, than they were in having the honour in being in a bilingual district that did not provide services. Judge Monnin continued his good offices the next day by giving us a conducted tour of Winnipeg and of the neighbouring country side. We drove to the Village of Ste Anne where we had a meeting with about

....

a dozen local Francophones in the local school board office. Judge Monnin was kind enough again to preside at the meeting and to introduce the subject by an illustrated lecture with maps. If the Bench ever proves too hard for Mr. Monnin, he certainly can have a brilliant career as either a lecturer or a tour guide or, of course, as a Chairman.

In reply to our question as to what services were now provided in the area in French, the answers from the group were that there were few services provided. A few apparently exist in Steinbach but they are not numerous. The most obvious of them is Manpower. A member of the group asked if additional French services were provided, would they be located in French-speaking areas, such as Ste Anne. The answer was that this was not necessarily so. It would be more practical to have French services in Steinbach. Some members of the group thought that it would be more convenient to have larger districts rather than smaller districts and that it would be a good idea to include Ste Anne in a district with St. Boniface. The view was expressed that provincial services are more of a problem than federal bilingual services. In reply to a question from Dr. Hickman, one member of the group expressed the view that a larger bilingual district would be more effective in dealing with the provincial government than a smaller district. This gentleman explained his view by saying that in reference to education, for instance, it might assist the local French-speaking group in achieving its goal of having a regional technical high school with bilingual facilities. Only one individual present feared that joining bilingual districts together and making larger districts would be detrimental to the interests of Francophones and he was the same individual who had expressed this view the night before at the meeting in College St. Boniface.

We visited several other small Francophonic villages in the area and saw several historic sites and returned to Winnipeg in time to meet with Premier Schreyer and the Honourable Larry Desjardins at 4:30 p.m.

The meeting with the Premier and his Minister was brief but profitable. The question was raised with them of the possibility of extending our bilingual district in the St. Boniface area to include some of the Federal buildings in Winnipeg. Mr. Desjardins thought that would be alright. Premier Schreyer asked the question: "Do offices serving an area have to be bilingual?" The answer was given - only if there were "sufficient demand". It was not required by law otherwise. Premier Schreyer then summed up the problem

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by saying that as he saw it, to give bilingual districts meaning, one of three things was necessary; either amendment of the existing Official Languages Act, or the adoption of a common-sense administrative policy that the principal offices serving a bilingual district should provide bilingual services, or finally extending the boundaries of a bilingual district to include some of the principal offices. He said: "I don't see any great problem or difficulty in regard to the extension of boundaries." He thought that this move would be consistent with the policy of the Manitoba Government in Uni City. Failing that, he suggested that one would have to go to option 2, that is, adopting a common-sense administrative policy. Mr. Desjardins suggested that the Board should look at the Manitoba Act governing Uni City services. Premier Schreyer then said: "I would support whichever of these last two provisions made the greatest sense." He said that a question will arise in Winnipeg if the same policy is not pursued in other cities which are affected by the same sort of problem, e.g. Vancouver. If Winnipeg is different, he thought it would create difficulties though not insuperable obstacles. The only thing that he felt was unacceptable was the creation of strange looking districts which had irregular or obvious corridors, or unduly narrow connections between parts of the bilingual district. Judge Monnin said that our present arrangement would include 37,000 of a total of 67,000 Francophones in Manitoba. Mr. Monnin and Dr. Lamontagne raised the question of the possibility of joining two bilingual districts together in two different provinces, when the districts adjoined across the provincial boundary. They pointed to the example of St. Lazare in Manitoba and the nearby potential district in Saskatchewan. Premier Schreyer did not think there would be any problem if we wished to join two such districts together. He noted that the Prairies Farm Rehabilitation Agency (PFRA) now does this. Mr. Desjardins agreed that such a move would not create problems. Dr. Hickman asked if there might not be a problem with school services, and Mr. Schreyer answered that he did not think there would be any problem. These were the substantive issues raised at the meeting in Winnipeg.

We flew to Regina on Monday night and met with representatives of the Saskatchewan Government on Tuesday, April 10th at 10:30 a.m. The Saskatchewan Government was represented by the Honourable Edwin Tchorzewski and his Deputy Minister, Mr. Frank Bogdasavich, and Mr. Still, the Executive-Assistant.

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Mr. Tchorzewski explained the position of the Saskatchewan Government. He said that Saskatchewan is increasing its attention to all minority groups, trying to provide for multiculturalism. He said that the biggest problem the Government faces is not an anti-French backlash but the fear held by other ethnic groups of becoming third class citizens. These groups want to know: "What are you going to do for us?" Mr. Tchorzewski has embarked on a policy of granting aid to all such groups, including the French-speaking group, to assist them in preserving their culture. The Saskatchewan ethnic groups want language training for their children, but the Federal Secretary of State has turned down all such requests for money. The groups hope that the Federal Government will change its policy in this respect and I have the feeling that Mr. Tchorzewski wished that Ottawa would change its policy. He made a point that if Ottawa's objective is to serve the French-speaking group in Saskatchewan, some attention should be given to maintaining French cultural life in Saskatchewan. He explained that he had in mind, in particular, the present move by the CBC of its French radio station facilities from Gravelbourg to Regina. He thought that this was retrogressive and destructive of French cultural life in Gravelbourg. He also made the point that he had received some feedback from French Canadian news in Southern Saskatchewan who were opposed to bilingual districts because they felt that they would be ghettos.

Mr. Tchorzewski said that one of the problems the Board should be aware of is that there may be opposition from persons of other ethnic origin living in intervening areas which link up two areas that have a minority concentration of ten percent. We recognized that this problem existed and we added that we were trying to avoid such difficulties. Mr. Bogdasavich said there was not too much opposition to the rights of people to both official languages but that there would be great opposition if, for instance, a bilingual person were put into each post office into a bilingual district where there were now postmasters of other ethnic origin.

The Minister stated that he was opposed to weirdly shaped large ridings. He wanted to know when the people in the areas which we are considering for bilingual districts will be consulted by the Board. He asked if the persons of French maternal tongue in Saskatchewan want to be in a bilingual district. He said that as recently as 1972, the Saskatchewan Municipal Association had opposed the creation of bilingual districts.

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Judge Monnin replied that the Saskatchewan Municipal Association was not representative of public opinion in the province. Mr. Tchorzewski asked a very pointed question about the larger district that we were considering in the Willow Bunch - Shaunavon area in the South. He asked when the people in that area would be consulted. It raises the question for us of whether or not we should not consider making another trip to that southern area of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Bogdasavich asked why the Federal Government had not used the term "official languages" rather than "bilingualism". He said that nobody except for malcontents and bigots questioned the existence of two official languages but the people question the word "bilingualism" and the phrase "bilingual districts". We exchanged a few views on this point and the thought occurred to me that Mr. Bogdasavich probably has a very good point. The word "bilingual" unfortunately has acquired a pejorative ring to it and stirs up people's animosity without their thinking about the meaning of the term. Perhaps the Deputy Minister has a good suggestion for us and we might consider recommending in our report that if the Official Languages Act is to be amended in the future, it might substitute the term "official languages" for "bilingualism" in appropriate places in the Act. We might also consider using the term "official languages" in our report more frequently and not using the term "bilingual" as often as we might.

Mr. Bogdasavich did not think that the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan would be affected adversely if our Board recommended the creation of larger bilingual districts this time. He said and I quote: "It is of more concern to us to see what the Federal Government actually does." Mr. Tchorzewski noted that the French-speaking group in Saskatchewan is now demanding more bilingualism, for instance, in the services rendered by telephone operators. (I believe that telephones are operated by the Provincial Government in Saskatchewan). He repeated his earlier point that the CBC's move from Gravelbourg is in his opinion retrogressive and destructive of French culture in Saskatchewan. He also expressed the view that if we create a bilingual district in St. Front and St. Brieux area in Saskatchewan, we should design it so that it recognizes the communication route of the people there to Saskatoon rather than North of Arborfield.

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Mr. Bogdasavich said that he would like to request that we ask the Federal Government to talk to the Province of Saskatchewan about our proposals after we had submitted our report. I gather that the point that he was trying to make was that he wanted the Saskatchewan Government to be consulted further by the Federal Government before the Federal Government acted upon our report. How we should attempt to deal with this suggestion is a question. His request might be communicated informally to the Federal Government or it might be contained as a suggestion in our report.

In concluding our meeting, Mr. Tchorzewski said that he did not believe that any one over-all program for dealing with the two official languages would work across the country. He said that the people of French mother tongue in Saskatchewan whom he knew desired to continue to be French, while being first class Canadians, but that they wanted to be different from the people in Quebec. We raised finally the question of whether or not there would be any objection from Saskatchewan if we created one bilingual district that straddled a provincial boundary and joined together two portions of provinces. Mr. Tchorzewski thought that there would be no problem.

Following this meeting we met with two members of the Executive of the Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne of Saskatchewan, M. René Pottiers, Directeur général and M. Roland Pinsonnault, Adjoint. We had a pleasant lunch and long discussion with them. Judge Monnin showed them the map of Saskatchewan and indicated the ideas that the Board had in mind for bilingual districts. The two executives had some very good suggestions to make, in particular, for the large region of southern Saskatchewan. They proposed omitting a number of the marginal areas on the western side of our large district. Judge Monnin made a list of the proposed deletions and I am sure that he will itemize them in his report and we can then make use of the advice that was given to us. On the matter of the northern areas, the two executives were perhaps a little less specific. I had the feeling that each of them knew the southern area of Saskatchewan better than the northern part of the province. As I recall they were not too specific about making suggested revisions in our proposed boundaries. They were a little dubious of the vitality of the French community in the St. Front and St. Brieux areas. They also questioned whether or not the Battleford area was feasible. As I recall now,

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they did not have a firm recommendation about whether or not Prud'homme-Vonda should be attached to the Prince Albert region. I think that they were in favour of making Arborfield a separate district but again I did not take a note on this, and I cannot remember clearly now what they suggested.

Following our meeting with these gentlemen, we flew to Saskatoon. That is, we flew to Saskatoon after some delay. We were somewhat appalled at the Regina Airport when the old DC-3 of the NORCANAIR line on which we were to travel developed engine trouble and the pilot, after a half-hour delay, decided to take the aeroplane up alone for a test run. Fortunately, the aircraft passed the test, so we passed into the aircraft and eventually on to Saskatoon.

The next morning Mr. Monnin and Col. Morency went on to the Battleford area while Dr. Lamontagne and I stayed in Saskatoon and met two other members of the Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne for lunch. The two members were Mme Thérèse Gaudet who is the Vice-President of ACFC, and M. Emile Gaudet of Saskatoon, who is the local President of the ACFC. The latter gentleman is an engineer with the French radio station in Saskatoon. Mme Gaudet was a native of Quebec who has lived in Prince Albert for 23 years. She is a charming woman, intelligent and full of vitality. She feels that she is now completely a Saskatchewan and that there is good hope for the survival and flourishing of French culture in Saskatchewan. We explained the Statistics and the maps to both members and asked for their advice on the drawing of the boundaries of the proposed bilingual districts, especially in northern Saskatchewan.

It was interesting that during lunch in the Sheraton-Cavalier Hotel when we were speaking French, a gentleman came over from a nearby table and said that he was very pleased to hear us all speaking in French since he was a French-speaking Canadian from southern Saskatchewan, who was in Saskatoon for a meeting of the Local Co-operative Association. This raised point that struck me as quite different from my previous experiences in Saskatchewan. I have spent considerable time in Saskatoon on three previous occasions during the last 25 years and I do not recall ever hearing French spoken in Saskatoon during any of those months that I spent there, but this time I certainly did hear a lot of French.

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I did not keep notes of our discussion during lunch and therefore my report will not be as accurate and as complete as it might be. By the way, this indicates the value of having someone conduct the discussion while the Chairman is able to make accurate notes on the discussion that is occurring. My impression in that respect is that the two members did not feel that St. Front and St. Brieux were as likely areas for a bilingual district as the other areas that we proposed in northern Saskatchewan. Mme Gaudet noted that the French maternal tongue community in St. Brieux was made up of Bretons, whereas the community in Arborfield was made up of French Canadians. Our guests did not have strong feelings on whether or not there should be larger districts or smaller districts. They did feel, however, that Arborfield certainly should be included in some kind of a district and that the Prince Albert area was the most important part of any district in the North. This, of course, is an obvious point since the preponderance of FMT individuals in the North is located in Prince Albert. Mme Gaudet was well aware of the problem of arousing the animosity of other ethnic groups by including them in an extended bilingual district, perhaps in areas which link together the larger regions, such as Fish Creek.

My feeling about larger districts is now that it would be a mistake in Saskatchewan at any rate to make too large and too irregular a district simply for the sake of having a large district. I think it was clear from what Premier Schreyer and Mr. Tchorzewski said that it would be wise to aim at sensible districts, i.e. districts which have a reasonably regular shape and were fairly compact and meaningful in terms of the French persons who were residing in them. This may mean that our enthusiasm recently for larger districts should be reviewed.

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on the Visit to Winnipeg and Regina
April 8, 9 and 10, 1973

by

Jane Carrothers

I arrived in Winnipeg in mid-afternoon, and to my great joy and surprise, discovered Judge Monnin at the airport waiting for members of the team who were arriving from the East. We collected ourselves and he drove us - with a very interesting commentary - to the hotel, the Winnipeg Inn which is the most comfortable hostelry.

That evening at 8 o'clock, there was a meeting which he had arranged with francophones from Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. Norbert and the outlying districts, such as Ste. Anne, St. Malo, St. Pierre. There were members of the French language press, radio and television, and people who are influential in la francophonie in that part of Manitoba. As we all know, Judge Monnin's knowledge of his province and also of Saskatchewan is absolutely remarkable. The meeting was held in College St. Boniface and we were honoured by the presence of Monsieur Roger St-Denis, Rector of the College and a member of the First Bilingual Districts Board, and Madame St-Denis; Madame Monnin was also present. Basically, the Board was seeking the reaction of those people present to the possibility of creating one large bilingual district out of the two school divisions: Rivière Seine and Rivière Rouge, plus St. Boniface, St. Vital and St. Norbert. The Board was there to inform and to solicit reaction and the main reaction which I gleaned from the comments that were made was that a large bilingual district or a small bilingual district would be truly unhelpful to the francophones of the area, unless it contained a town where federal services are provided. At present, federal services are provided largely in the town of Steinbach which would not be included in a future bilingual district because the population there is of German extraction and there would be a strong reaction.

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To get around this, a suggestion was made and pursued quite actively that the Board should recommend and should attempt to include by means of statistics that portion of the provincial capital which contains most of the federal government buildings. The Board was asked to discuss this possibility with Mr. Schreyer whom we saw on the afternoon of April 9th. As members know, this is a continuing problem, that is, there are many potential bilingual districts throughout the country where very few federal services would be affected because very few services exist within the potential districts.

Because of the large concentration of francophones around the area of St. Boniface to the South, the knowledge, interest and general spirit of francophones seems to me to be more marked than in the areas I have visited in Alberta. On the other hand, this was a francophone group and we did not, at this time, see any people in Manitoba who might present other points of view. The meeting concluded with a social hour which was most informative and pleasant.

On Monday, April 9th, Judge Monnin took us, that is the Chairman, Messrs. Morency, Lamontagne, Hickman and myself on a very interesting tour; first of all of St. Boniface, the Louis Riel Tomb, beautiful shell of the old cathedral of St. Boniface, the new cathedral, the landmarks around the city and then out into the country to meet a group of francophones in Ste. Anne. It was a beautiful day, cold, about 16° above when we started out, with a bitter wind, but clear, brilliant blue sky. At Ste. Anne, we had a meeting in the offices of the School Administration with Mr. Roger Smith who had been at a meeting at St. Boniface the night before, and various of his colleagues from the village of Ste. Anne, which is a true francophone community with a school providing both French and English streams; the French stream containing about 85% of the students. There seems to be a great disparity in the size of the elementary school and the high school, that is, the high school contains about 150 students, and the elementary school, some 700 plus. I did not discover a satisfactory reason for this, although I am sure there is one; it seems difficult to believe that in this day and age, in a community which is only about 25 minutes' drive from Winnipeg, there should be such a drop in the school population before high school. The people of Ste. Anne did not object to a large bilingual district, but they were concerned that if there was such a large district,

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federal services which do not exist in the area and which they hope would be provided in Ste. Anne, as a potential federal centre would not be thus provided but would go instead to St. Boniface, most likely. However, they were prepared to face this possibility without too much distress. After lunch we continued our tour, arriving back in Winnipeg at the Court House shortly after 4 o'clock. Judge Monnin took us to his Chambers and gave us a cup of tea while we waited for the signal to go across to the Legislative Buildings to see Premier Schreyer. When we got to the Premier's Office we were met by Mr. Laurent Desjardins who is more or less in charge of anything to do with French in Alberta, I gather; although he may have a more proper title. Mr. Desjardins felt that we should put to the Premier our question of whether Winnipeg, or part of Winnipeg, that contains the federal buildings might be included in a potential bilingual district and he felt that the Premier would not find this an objectionable idea. When Premier Schreyer arrived, he was very open and frank, and extremely helpful in his comments. He had a fine grasp of the situation, had been well briefed and said that it would seem to him in view of what we had told him that we, the Board, had three alternatives, or that there were three alternatives in connection with the question of bilingual districts. One would be to amend the Act - to make certain sections which are now fuzzy more specific; two would be to adopt a common-sense policy and to recommend services under Section 9:2 of the Act; the third alternative would be to include the area of federal buildings in a proposed bilingual district, i.e. the federal buildings in Winnipeg which happen to be clustered in an area which we might be able statistically to include in a bilingual district. Mr. Schreyer said that he would support the work of the Board whichever approach we select, even though, the same solution which works for Manitoba may not work anywhere else. He went on to say that his only caveat would be that the Board should not draw too strange a map to achieve the inclusion of federal buildings, that is to say, it should not be a delimitation which would be offensive to people living within the area. My thought at this point which I did not bring up until later was: What about the reaction of the Mayor of Winnipeg?" We later agreed that if it proved possible to delimit a small area of Winnipeg to include in a potential bilingual district, we would then cope with the problem of the reactions of the Mayor.

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Premier Schreyer went on to say that he saw no objection on the part of his Government to a bilingual district crossing provincial boundaries or to two districts being contiguous, i.e. in this case it would be Ellice - St. Lazare and the district in the province of Saskatchewan; I think it would be Le petit Québec. We were impressed with the openness and frankness of Premier Schreyer and with his grasp of the situation, and grateful for his comments and his clear thinking. When our interview with the Premier was concluded we made a short stop in the Legislative Gallery and then proceeded to inspect the monument to Louis Riel, which I find most impressive.

Later on Monday night, we left Winnipeg for Regina where we arrived at about midnight - we had a hasty Council of War to plan our approach to the Minister the next morning.

After breakfast, we set forth by taxi for a tour of Regina, again ably directed by Judge Monnin. We arrived in the offices of the Minister of Youth and Culture, whose name we have been practicing for some time to discover that the various ways in which we had chosen to pronounce it were not indeed the right ones - "Churzofski". Before the Minister arrived, we were welcomed by his Deputy, Mr. Bogdasavich, who was well informed and had some very strong views on the subject of bilingual districts and related areas of bilingualism. He and also the Minister, when he arrived, showed great concern at the decision of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to move their French language station from Gravelbourg to Regina. While they admitted there are sound administrative reasons for doing this, they feel that cultural reasons should be pre-eminent and that this should dictate that the station not be moved. Mr. Bogdasavich went on to say that in his opinion the other ethnic groups in Saskatchewan were happy to have the francophone groups get their bilingual district, but were saying to the Government: Now you must do something for us. If this is so, and I did not have much chance to pursue this with the Deputy, then it echoes in some measure the attitude which I began to see in Alberta, that is to say, that bilingualism could be used as the thin end of the wedge to encourage multiculturalism and that these two things could go hand-in-hand. In the Prairie provinces we may have found an approach which will please Government and make, if not their co-operation, at least their acquiescence, possible. When the Minister had had the map explained to him and several sets of possibilities had been discussed, he expressed some concern that if large bilingual districts were created for Saskatchewan, there would be areas in them where bilingual

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services would be not only not needed, but would be met with great antagonism. This, of course, is likely to be the case in other areas where one might recommend large districts.

The Minister asked us if we were aware that not all francophones were anxious to have bilingual districts. Reverting to the remark of the Deputy Minister, he made one very good point which I hope the Board will take up, that is, that he objects to the term "bilingual district" and says that it is misleading, and he feels that the phrase "Official Language Districts" would be a far better one. He feels that bilingual districts in his province will always mean English and French and will, therefore, always call up a certain amount of antagonism on the part of some people. We found both Minister and Deputy to be open, frank and well informed, conscious of the political implications within their province and not nearly as hostile or as closed to the possible enrichment which bilingual districts would provide, as the previous Saskatchewan Government was.

At this point I asked the Minister if he had ever talked about bilingual districts with his counterpart in Alberta, The Honorable H. Schmid. He said: "No, not up to this point but that he would be meeting Mr. Schmid on May 5th, and while it was a meeting to talk over financial matters, he said that we cannot talk about money all the time and I think perhaps we may have time to discuss bilingual districts." I said that I hoped they would, because I thought his attitude was a very positive one, that I felt the Alberta Government was very cautious in its approach and that it might be helpful to the Alberta Minister if he knew of the attitude of Mr. Tchorzewski. At this point our meeting was over.

I should say that Judge Monnin provided the statistical base for discussions, explained the maps and had all the necessary percentages at his fingertips during both this meeting and the meeting with Premier Schreyer.

As a general comment - I don't know if I am being too sanguine or too optimistic - but I came away from both these meetings with Governments, feeling positive about the prospects for bilingual districts, at least where provincial reactions are concerned. It seems to me that the combination of bilingualism and multiculturalism is opening the minds of people at all levels in the West to the benefit which may accrue in general from the acceptance of this policy.

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I should add that during our brief tour of Regina we paid our respects once more to the memory of Loui Riel. Of the two statues which I saw - both of which are very moving - I think that I prefer the one in Winnipeg.

April 12/73

JC/fk

Visite au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan
8 - 11 avril 1973

Le Juge Monnin est venu accueillir le groupe à l'aérogare de Winnipeg.

Dimanche

1. Rencontre avec un nombre imposant de représentants d'Associations franco-manitobaines au Collège de St-Boniface. Le Juge Monnin explique le travail et les problèmes du Conseil. Les gens présents à la réunion acceptent en général les propositions provisoires du Conseil sauf pour la concentration de St-Boniface - Winnipeg. Il semblerait possible d'inclure dans le district central proposé à peu près tous les services fédéraux qui se trouvent dans la ville de Winnipeg. C'est une solution qui mérite d'être étudiée en détail.

Cette rencontre fut suivie d'une réception offerte par le Juge Monnin au cours de laquelle la discussion a continué.

Lundi

2. Visite de St-Boniface et de Winnipeg où se trouvent les principales concentrations minoritaires.

Ensuite visite à Ste-Anne, à St-Pierre et à quelques autres villages environnant Winnipeg où nous avons rencontré les autorités municipales et scolaires.

On nous a dit que le gouvernement fédéral pourrait faire un effort particulier pour demander d'organiser l'enseignement technique en français. C'est un programme subventionné par des fonds fédéraux.

Certains voient un danger à essayer de rattacher tous les services à St-Boniface; ils craignent que certains services qu'ils ont maintenant dans leur municipalité soient alors ramenés au district central de St-Boniface - Winnipeg. Personne ne peut dire si cette crainte est fondée ou non.

3. Rencontre avec le Premier ministre Scheyer et le député Desjardins.

La rencontre a été très simple et très cordiale. On a discuté de trois points principaux:

- a) Le gouvernement du Manitoba n'a pas l'intention de s'opposer à la création de districts bilingues ayant des limites raisonnables; une loi favorise déjà l'enseignement du français dans toute la province.
- b) Le gouvernement n'a aucune objection à ce que certaines parties de la ville de Winnipeg où sont situés les principaux services fédéraux soient incluses dans un district bilingue St-Boniface - Winnipeg
- c) Le gouvernement n'a aucune objection à ce qu'un district bilingue soit créé à la frontière du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan (incluant St-Lazare et autres communautés frontalières), car des services fédéraux sont déjà assurés entre ces deux provinces.

Départ pour Regina dans la soirée.

Mardi

Tour de la ville de Regina.

4. A 10h 30 Rencontre avec l'Hon. Tchorzewski, Ministre de la Culture et de la Jeunesse et M. Bagdasavich, sous-ministre.

Le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan reconnaît le statut officiel de l'anglais et du français au Canada, mais se prononce en faveur du multiculturalisme qui permettrait aux minorités ethniques de se maintenir et d'enrichir la trame culturelle de la vie canadienne. Le ministre se dit même prêt à aider certains groupes canadiens-français menacés.

Le ministre nous met en garde contre le danger de provoquer inutilement les autres minorités en les incluant dans des districts bilingues artificiels. Il y a des avantages à relier des groupes isolés en de plus vastes districts mais pas par des moyens de raccordement qui ne seraient pas naturels. Il faudra consulter tous les groupes.

A l'exception des fanatiques, les gens reconnaissent les droits des deux langues officielles et le gouvernement ne se laissera pas intimider par les fanatiques; il se propose lui-même de préparer une loi dans le domaine des langues, des cultures et de l'enseignement. Un plan pan-canadien qui chercherait à embrasser tous ces aspects de la vie et à imposer une règle commune d'un bout à l'autre du Canada serait voué à l'échec. Il serait préférable que le fédéral trace un cadre général et que les provinces conservent chacune leurs particularismes.

5. Rencontre/déjeuner avec MM. René Pottiers et Pinsonnault.

Etude surtout des cartes, des districts proposés et des statistiques démographiques. La conclusion générale. C'est qu'il vaut mieux, là où il le faut, avoir de petits districts authentiques que de constituer de plus grandes divisions reliées par-dessus des concentrations de minorités non francophones.

Départ pour Saskatoon en DC 3.

Mercredi - Saskatoon

6. Rencontre de M. Emile Goulet de Saskatoon, et de Mme Thérèse Goulet de Prince Albert.

Ici encore, étude de la carte, des statistiques et de la démarcation possible des districts.

Nos deux interlocuteurs n'ont pas exprimé d'avis irréductibles quant à savoir s'il fallait former de plus grands districts sans trop tenir compte des éléments qu'on y inclut. Ils semblent plutôt en faveur de la création de districts naturels et d'une concentration des services bilingues dans les villes de Prince Albert, de Gravelbourg, de Saskatoon et même de Regina.

Jeudi

7. Entrevue à la radio sur le Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues au poste français de Saskatoon. Cette entrevue a été diffusée le vendredi vers 16h 30 de l'après-midi.

En conclusion, j'ai l'impression que l'atmosphère politique régionale des provinces occidentales du Canada (à l'exception du gouvernement de l'Alberta qui n'a pas encore été visité) a considérablement changé depuis les consultations du dernier Conseil et qu'à la condition de ne pas effrayer les populations des minorités ethniques ni les fonctionnaires fédéraux impliqués, l'implantation des districts bilingues n'y causera pas de grand remous.

Ce voyage confirme la qualité de l'hospitalité des gens de l'Ouest.

Leopold Lamontagne

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on the Visit to Winnipeg and Regina
April 8, 9 and 10, 1973

by

W.H. Hickman

Thanks to Judge Monnin who gave us a guided tour of St. Boniface, and the Seine and Red River valleys, I was made aware of the very real presence of the French fact in Manitoba. A visit to the school, the foyer and the administrative centre in Sainte-Anne (on the original road from the Lakehead across the Prairies) was particularly interesting. I'll not forget the sign "Activités" on the door to the chapel in the government-subsidized nursing home!

People of the area seemed to favour a large bilingual district attached to St. Boniface-St. Vital (rather than three separate units). For instance, they felt this might encourage a technical training centre in French.

The meeting with Premier Schreyer was very satisfactory. I was surprised at how willingly he would accept the idea of a federal bilingual district that straddled a provincial boundary (ex: St. Lazare region). Personally, I am not at all convinced that such would be a good idea, especially when I think of Quebec-Ontario boundaries.

I was also surprised at the Premier's open-minded attitude to the idea of a bilingual district that might encompass a portion of Winnipeg's central core where almost all federal services are now situated.

Personally, while I think that this might be a generous and imaginative way of providing services to all Francophones in the greater Winnipeg area, it might deprive the Board of its best case for recommending special attention to Toronto, Edmonton, Vancouver, etc.

Our brief meetings both with representatives of the French-speaking groups and with the Minister of the Saskatchewan government seemed to indicate that there might be considerable opposition, particularly from the large

) ethnic groups in Saskatchewan, to the creation of "the largest possible" of bilingual districts. I gather that artificial linking of divisions both in the south and the north of the province might not be wise.

It was suggested that certain areas be omitted from our latest and most diffused district around Gravelbourg.

I gathered, too, that it might be best to have four small districts in the north rather than the one that we were trying to define. However, those colleagues who visited the area may have gleaned more useful information concerning attitudes of the people in Battleford, Vonda, St. Brieux and Zenon Park.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Compte rendu de la visite de la région de Windsor, Ontario
les 15 et 16 avril 1973

Ce préambule fait état des dates, endroits et personnes rencontrées aux endroits indiqués. Les commentaires pertinents à cette tournée, tels que préparés par les participants se trouvent en annexe.

Dimanche, le 15 avril 1973

- WINDSOR, ONTARIO -

La délégation du Conseil incluait les personnes suivantes:

Paul Fox, président
A. Regimbal, comm.

L. Lamontagne, comm.
Neil M. Morrison, sec. gén.
D. Cartwright, géographe

Personnes rencontrées

Mme Rosario Dézaire

Ménagère, R.R. 4, Amherstburg

Jean-Marc Dézaire

Etudiant, R.R. 4, Amherstburg

Gérard Lemieux

Professeur, 384, rue Détroit,
Windsor, Ontario

Aurèle R. Bénéteau

Analyste, C.P. 102, rue Hale,
Pointe-aux-Roches, Ontario

✓ Jean Mongenais

Enseignant, 275, rue Isabelle,
Windsor, Ontario

Régis Caron

Fermier, R.R. 1, Paincourt,
Ontario

Cécile M. Sylvestre

Secrétaire municipal, St-
Joachim, Ontario

Omer J. Parent

Conseil à l'hôpital, 1123
Réalame, Windsor, Ontario

✓ Louis J. Dézaire

Agent d'assurances, Comité
de Langue française de Windsor,
829, rue Marentette, Windsor,
Ontario

Alma Richer	Secrétaire, F.F.C.F. Paincourt, Paincourt, Ontario
Marie-Anne Caron	Journal Le Rampart, R.R. 1, Paincourt, Ontario
Ralph K. Cowan	Professeur d'administration des affaires, Université de Windsor, Windsor, Ontario
Robert H. Field	Assistant-directeur de l'édu- cation, 451 Park Street, Windsor, Ontario
John C. Judge	Adjoint administratif au di- recteur, Commission scolaire de Windsor, 451, Park Street, Windsor, Ontario
Huntley J. Farrow	Conseiller de la ville de Windsor, 747 Huron Church Road
C.T. Ouellet	Adjoint exécutif au maire de Windsor, Hôtel de Ville de Windsor, Ontario
R.F. Richardson	Gérant général, Chambre de Commerce de Windsor, 500 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, Ontario
J.F. Johnston	Surintendant de l'Education, Commission Scolaire Séparée de Windsor

- CHATHAM, KENT COUNTY -

Homer J. Emery	Conseiller, ville de Chatham
Douglas D. Harbour	Conseiller, ville de Chatham
Curtis G. Carter	Conseiller, ville de Chatham
L.D. Groombridge	Gérant de la municipalité de Chatham
Joe Carpenter	Conseiller, Ville de Chatham

Harry Denkers

Conseiller, ville de Chatham

Douglas G. Allin

Maire de Chatham

Ottawa,
8 novembre 1973

R. Morency
Secrétaire général associé

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CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report on the Visit to Windsor and Chatham, Ontario

April 15 and 16, 1973

by

Paul Fox

Two Board members made this trip: Father Regimbal and myself, accompanied by Neil Morrison and Don Cartwright. Unfortunately, Dr. Lamontagne was not able to be present and Mme Raymond had to cancel her attendance with us.

At 8:30 p.m. on Sunday evening, we met with about 15 members summoned by the Association to a meeting in the Association's Headquarters. The group was quite representative of the various areas in Essex and Kent. It contained also several women and at least one young man. There was a mixture also among the men. At least two were teachers, one was a worker in the Ford Plant. The meeting lasted about two hours and was punctuated by sounds from the next room in which a wrestling match was occurring to the accompaniment of great cheers and claps and thuds and crashes. As a matter of fact, it was almost like an accompaniment to a drama. Someone would mention "bilingual districts" and there would be a great round of applause in the next room. Someone else would mention how bad the CBC services were and there would be a great crash and thud in the next room and the body hit the floor.

I asked Father Regimbal to preside at the meeting and he was kind enough to accept. This enabled me to keep some very good notes. As usual, the discussion ranged across many topics. I should mention that among those present were a number of people whom we had met when the first Board visited the area of Windsor and met in the same building with members of the Association.

Father Regimbal introduced the subject of bilingual districts and asked Don Cartwright to present the maps and statistics. Don explained the outline of the district in the area that the Board was considering and explained the facts from the 1971 Census. As usual, there was a great deal of discussion about all sorts of things. Some people questioned the figures. One woman said there was a great increase of Italians in the southern part of Anderdon. But she pointed out that north of Middleside road, it is French. There was a suggestion also that the north of Dover Township is English and that it might well be left out of a bilingual district. We noted that there might be some problems in finding suitable boundaries and we said that we would check the school districts in the area. Mr. Mongenais said that there was not much point in their trying to trim the district here and there in order to get .1% more of French maternal tongue or of leaving out a few French-speaking people. He did raise the question, however, of Staples and Stevenson. Were these two small settlements inside the bilingual district or outside of it?

There was also some discussion of how the census is taken. There was considerable criticism of the methods used. Mr. Mongenais told me later that no bilingual forms had been available. Some people suggested that perhaps Americans were included in the Census, but one of the group present who knew something about the way the Census was taken said that this would be impossible. Several persons said that there were instances in which the children in a family spoke French but at least one of the parents had English, as his or her mother tongue, and therefore said that the mother tongue of the family was English. As I recall, the first Board encountered many of the same sorts of statements when we visited there before.

Another person made the point that there has been a big immigration into Windsor from Quebec and New Brunswick and Northern Ontario. In reply to the question, how was it then that there were not ^{more} persons of French maternal tongue in Windsor?, one of those present said that if the immigration had not occurred, the number of French-speaking maternal tongue people would be much less because there was such a rate of assimilation.

In reply to a question, "Has Radio-Canada contributed to the existence of the French group in Windsor?", the reply came loud and clear with this: "Grandement!"

Father Regimbal then asked if the English are more open to the French fact now, and the answer was equally vociferous: "Oui!" "Depuis le début du poste de Radio-Canada". The Mayor of Windsor apparently has proclaimed a French week in Windsor. The Windsor Board of Education and the Essex County Board of Education have accepted the principle of having a secondary school in French for the County of Essex.

When asked what the reaction in the area was to the first Board recommendations for a bilingual district, the answer was "mixed" but the respondent said that the English were ready to accept French culture and referred again to the point about the creation of a secondary school in French. As for French services from the Federal Government, some of those present said that there were services available in the area of "impôt", tourism, at the Windsor Post Office (Sandwich), Manpower, and Unemployment Insurance. Mr. Mongenais said that he keeps telling his French compatriots that it is necessary to demand services in French but he said that unfortunately the real problem was that there were not many French-speaking people at the top level of the various branches of the Federal Government in Windsor. Father Regimbal asked if the persons of French mother tongue asked for services regularly in French. Mr. Mongenais said, "Yes, they do, but if they want "Yes" for an answer, they ask in English". "It is not our first priority to have services at the Post Office in French. Other things are more important."

A woman said "Give us French services and we will use them." A man to the left of Father Regimbal said that there are a lot of people from Quebec and New Brunswick in Essex who cannot speak English.

We then discussed the question as to what services were available in Chatham. There seems to be a bit of confusion here, but it was thought that there was a taxation office at Chatham and other federal services and that the people from Tilbury East and Dover went to Chatham for federal services.

Mr. Mongenais agreed with a remark that the rate of assimilation of the French group in the Windsor area is the highest in Canada but he noted that the rate of assimilation of the English in Windsor to Americanism is probably the greatest in Canada also. Obviously, the presence of the United States just across the River is the greatest single factor in making for assimilation

of both groups. We were told that half of the Windsor households get an American paper each day and that 26,000 Canadians have credit cards at Hudson's, which is a large department store in Detroit.

Father Regimbal asked if a bilingual district would help to preserve the French fact. The answer again was loud and clear: "Mais oui!"

There were other suggestions. One was that the radio station should have local announcers and local news. Another gentleman thought that we should have bilingual news on the 11 p.m. news report on the CBC.

We were told that Windsor has developed recently a pro-Canadianism amongst the English population and that the Ford Plant workers are beginning to hate Americans.

Mr. Mongenais said that several civil servants often replied when addressed in French: "Can't you speak English?" He had noted this at both the Customs Offices and at Manpower. One woman complained about Bell Telephone. She said that the Bell Telephone office could not provide or apparently understand French. However, in the Town of Rochester, if someone speaks French to a Civil Servant, the Civil Servant says: I'm sorry, I cannot speak French but I will get someone that can". Apparently, in Tilbury North the Post Office is French.

A woman remarked that it would be good to have a bilingual district which offers French services because it is difficult now to demand services in French. One may ask in French but he probably has to wait for service in that language. She wanted to know if services in French could not be rendered more easily. Another gentleman present said: "Nous voulons avoir un district bilingue".

Mr. Mongenais said that since Chatham is a service centre for Dover and Tilbury, it would be ridiculous to leave it out of a bilingual district. When we explained that statistically it was almost impossible to include Chatham this time, Mr. Mongenais suggested that perhaps the Board could propose amendments to the Act to provide for the Chatham situation. We told him that that was exactly what we were trying to do and we were looking for a suitable solution for cities such as Chatham.

Finally, two other points were made. One was that there are a number of seasonal workers who speak French who use Chatham for federal services. The young man who was a teacher said that certain other federal services

are not very good in Windsor. He had tried to use the National Film Board office to get 36 films in French for his school but he got only 6, the remainder either were not available or were reserved for use only in Quebec. He also noted it was difficult to get French books for his school.

The next morning we met, at 10:00 a.m., the executive-assistant to the Mayor, M. Ouellette, and several representatives of the business community, one alderman and several persons from the public and separate school boards.

I explained the nature of bilingual districts and the purpose of our visit to Windsor and asked Don Cartwright to present the map and the statistics. We then entered into discussion of a number of points. The Town of Essex which we were a bit perplexed by when we reviewed the statistics at our Board meeting, has grown apparently because people have moved to it from Windsor. There has been a big increase in the population because of mobile homes. The group did not think that there would be any opposition by the people in Essex to their being included in a bilingual district.

The members present said that there has been a substantial immigration into Windsor of French persons from Northern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes. There has also been some movement into the area by seasonal workers, but not many of them seem to stay beyond the period from June to October.

The group had much the same thing to say about assimilation as the group of French-speaking persons had the previous night, that is that both French and English Canadians are being assimilated by the Americans.

Don Cartwright noted that we were trying to work out an assimilation ratio.

The group believed that our map looked quite reasonable, that no significant French mother tongue group has been left out and that no significant English tongue group who might create a back-lash had been included. There was agreement that it would be wise to leave Amherstburg out because it had only 230 FMT persons or 4.4%.

M. Ouellette suggested that we might draw a line, that is a horizontal line, through Essex County from Romney Westward to the Detroit River leaving out Anderdon

and Colchester North and also the Town of Essex. There seemed to be general agreement that this might make more sense in term of practical circumstances, than the present line. It was suggested that perhaps it would be more sensible to have two districts in the Essex-Kent area rather than the one we had proposed. However, it was noted that we could not take the Windsor-Metro area alone as one district, because it had only 9% FMT. Mr. Johnston, who is the Superintendent of Education of the Windsor Separate Schools, said that our figures matched the Separate School figures pretty well, since about 6.2% of their elementary separate school children were in French schools.

There was considerable discussion of regional Government for the area since this topic obviously interests people such as this group much more than the question of bilingual districts. Obviously, this group would like to see Windsor as one regional government with the balance of the counties going together to form another two-tier government.

There was some discussion of the question of what a "principal" office is. The group also raised the question of the difficulty of securing enough students to ensure that the proposed French secondary school in Windsor and Essex County district would continue to have enough students to fill it. There are only forty such students in Grade 9 at the moment and the number drops off to 20 in Grade 13, although this rate of diminution is about the same as it is for the English stream.

To combat Americanism, some members of the group thought that there should be better CBC services in the area. Apparently, the CBC does not provide full coverage. There are blackouts, for instance, of Toronto-Montreal hockey games, because Detroit is playing the same night. We were told that the unions are beginning to get worried about the influence of their American senior organizations. Father Regimbal asked how the Chamber of Commerce and Business react to American influence. We were told quite bluntly that Windsor is so dependent on the main offices of Ford, Chrysler and Hyram Walker in Detroit that these offices call the tune. At the moment there is great concern in the area, because if the autopack is terminated, thousands of workers in Windsor will be out of work.

Finally, in answer to the question, would it be more sensible to have one bilingual district for Essex

and one for Dover and other parts of Kent County, the answer was yes because this arrangement would then approximate the boundaries that are to be hoped for in the establishment of regional government in the area. One problem would be that Tilbury North and West and East are divided by a drainage area and the dividing line is down the middle between the East and West. We met at 1:30 p.m. the Mayor, City Manager, and 4 Aldermen of Chatham in the local City Hall. We were given a cordial reception except by one Alderman, who arrived a bit late and in a great flap and announced "What the hell is all this about this G-- D--- bilingualism?" However, he calmed down when I pointed out that he had good taste in ties since he was wearing a tie that was identical to my own.

In reply to a question as to how Chatham has reacted to being included in the first bilingual district proposed, the Mayor said that Chatham had been "shocked" to be included. I detected a sense of great relief when we told the City Council members that it was unlikely that Chatham would be included in the bilingual district we were proposing this time.

At first the City Councillors did not think that there were many federal services in Chatham but they soon discovered that there were some in the Post Office, Unemployment Insurance Commission, Manpower, Customs, and RCMP. We were told, however, in contrast to what we had been told before, that most people in the Chatham area and Tilbury area go to Windsor for their services. Wallaceburg has a Customs office and so does Tilbury.

Then we were told that the FMT persons tend to be in the southern part of Dover County. There are no French in the Merlin area or in the northern part of Dover. However, an interesting fact emerged in that in Dover Township, six miles from Chatham, in the little village of Paincourt, there is a French-speaking secondary school which is 100% French in its instruction and which has been there since 1936. It has a reciprocal arrangement with Chatham so that students can move from either centre to the school in the other centre to do their education in either French or English. Students go to Grade 12 at the Paincourt School and then go to Chatham for Grade 13. We later visited this school and found it most interesting.

The councillors believed that our map might be improved if we omitted Anderdon and Colchester North from the proposed bilingual district. That is, they suggested the same boundary as had the group at the Windsor City Hall, namely that our southern boundary be a continuation of the line from Romney due west to the Detroit River.

When asked if they would favour a single bilingual district or two bilingual districts in the Essex-Kent area, they said that they did not think it mattered a great deal. They did point out, however, that most of the people employed by the federal government in its offices in Chatham were local residents, except for supervisors, and that if a bilingual district resulted in these persons losing their jobs, there would be a lot of criticism and dissension.

On our way back to Windsor to catch the airplane, we dropped into the school at Paincourt and met two teachers, M. Chauvin and M. Charbonneau. Father Regimbal found that one of the teachers, M. Charbonneau, was a former member of his youth centre in Sudbury, and I found that the same man was familiar with my text books. It is hard to say whether Father Regimbal or I was happier but we both agreed that M. Charbonneau was an exemplary young man. The school has accommodation for 140 students but at the moment has only 90 in attendance. M. Chauvin said that the cause of the limited enrolment was the fact that this continuation school did not offer technical education.

We returned to Windsor where Father Regimbal and I caught our flight while Neil Morrison and Don Cartwright stayed on to make an inspection tour of the Essex area the next day.

In retrospect, I would recommend that we propose a single bilingual district for the Essex-Kent region, much the same as that suggested in Don Cartwright's map, although we can discuss at our Board meeting whether or not we should omit Anderdon and Colchester North and the northern part of Dover Township, as suggested. In any case, I do not think it would be wise or advantageous to create two districts in this area. Obviously, the centre of the whole area as far as federal services are concerned is the City of Windsor.



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

ANNEX E

SECTION II - ATTENTION DE SÉCURITÉ

Members of the Board

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Visit to Windsor-Essex-Kent Region of Ontario
April 15 to 17, 1973

A small team of two members of the Board and two members of the Secretariat visited the Windsor-Essex-Kent Region of Ontario, last weekend as planned. Unfortunately, two of the other members who had intended to participate in this trip were unable to make it at the last moment. However, there was a certain reinforcement, even if a rather shaky one, since with the approval of my doctor which I received on Friday at noon, I was able to resume my participation in the visits to potential bilingual areas which members of the Board have been pursuing so vigorously across the country in recent weeks. The group which went to Windsor on Sunday afternoon, included Professor Fox and Father Regimbal, as well as Neil Morrison and Don Cartwright.

My own assessment was that the visit was a very satisfactory and successful one, although, as always, we had the feeling that it was too brief to learn everything about the language situation and problems of a fairly large and complex area in such a short time. We had good meetings on Sunday night at the French Canadian Centre in Windsor with about a dozen Francophones from various localities of the region (some of whom had been at a similar meeting in the same locale two years ago with members of the first Board); a meeting at the City Hall on Monday morning with another eight to ten more or less official representatives of the City, the Chamber of Commerce and the School Commissions, arranged by Clarence Ouellette, Executive Assistant to the Mayor.

Following this meeting, we drove to Chatham, in Kent County where we met with the Mayor and half-a-dozen Aldermen, (all English speaking, although a couple of French descent). Incidentally, aside from Mr. Ouellette, the group we met at the Windsor City Hall in the morning, were all Anglophones.

Following the meeting at Chatham City Hall, we drove to Pain-Court, a small predominantly French-speaking village about six or eight miles from Chatham. We had a very interesting and useful spontaneous visit at the French Secondary School including conversations with some of the teachers and students. Since both Professor Fox and Father Regimbal had other engagements in Toronto on Tuesday morning, we drove them to the Airport where they caught the 6:40 p.m. return flight to Toronto.

Don Cartwright and I stayed over Tuesday and made a tour of the northern and central part of Essex County, visiting briefly most of the centres or villages, principally along Lac St. Clair, with a significant French-speaking population, including Tecumseh, Belle River (ou Belle Rivière), St. Joachim, Stone Point (ou Pointe-aux-Roches), Hawcroft and the Town of Tilbury. We stopped briefly in the different localities and visited, informally, post offices, municipal offices, churches, libraries, etc. We both found this a very useful and informative exercise.

We all made notes at the various meetings but, since tomorrow and Monday are holidays, a written report almost certainly will not reach you before the next meeting of the Board on the 27th and 28th of April.

However, you will find attached a copy of a brief news item which appeared on page 3 of the Windsor Star, Tuesday, April 17, 1973. This occurred through no fault of ours, since we had forgotten to get in touch with the newspapers, or the radio and television stations. This story must have come from Mr. Ouellette.

Yesterday, there was a telephone call from M. Jean Tassé of the Newsroom of CBF Radio-Canada in Windsor. I was out of the office but he finally got me this morning and taped replies to some simple questions about the visit for broadcast on the local French-language station. I offered our apologies for neglecting to see people at the station during our visit.

It was unfortunate that we failed to get in touch with the French station in particular since it is such an important factor in the French community there. Not only did we forget about it until too late, but we also had very little time to spare.

I am also sending you an editorial which appeared in the same edition of the Windsor Star, which I think you will find interesting and encouraging.

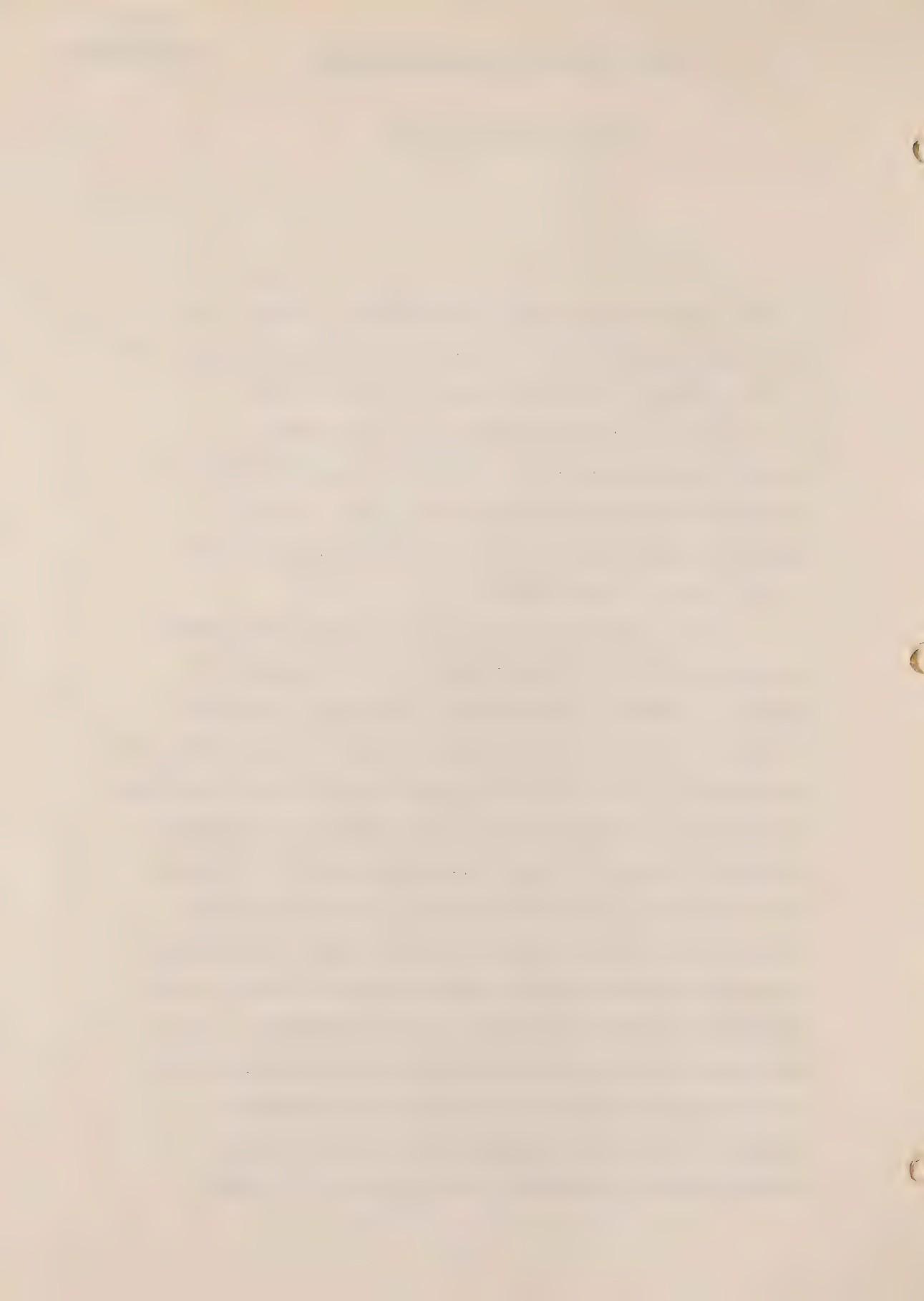
Neil Morrison

Atts.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDWindsor-Essex Sojourn

I can add little to what has been presented by Paul Fox on our meeting on the evening of April 14th with representatives of the French mother tongue population of this region. Similarly, the meeting on Monday, April 16th, is amply covered on the same report. Certain remarks that were made by those present will be incorporated into the report on the visit to small communities that was conducted on Tuesday, April 17th by Neil Morrison and myself.

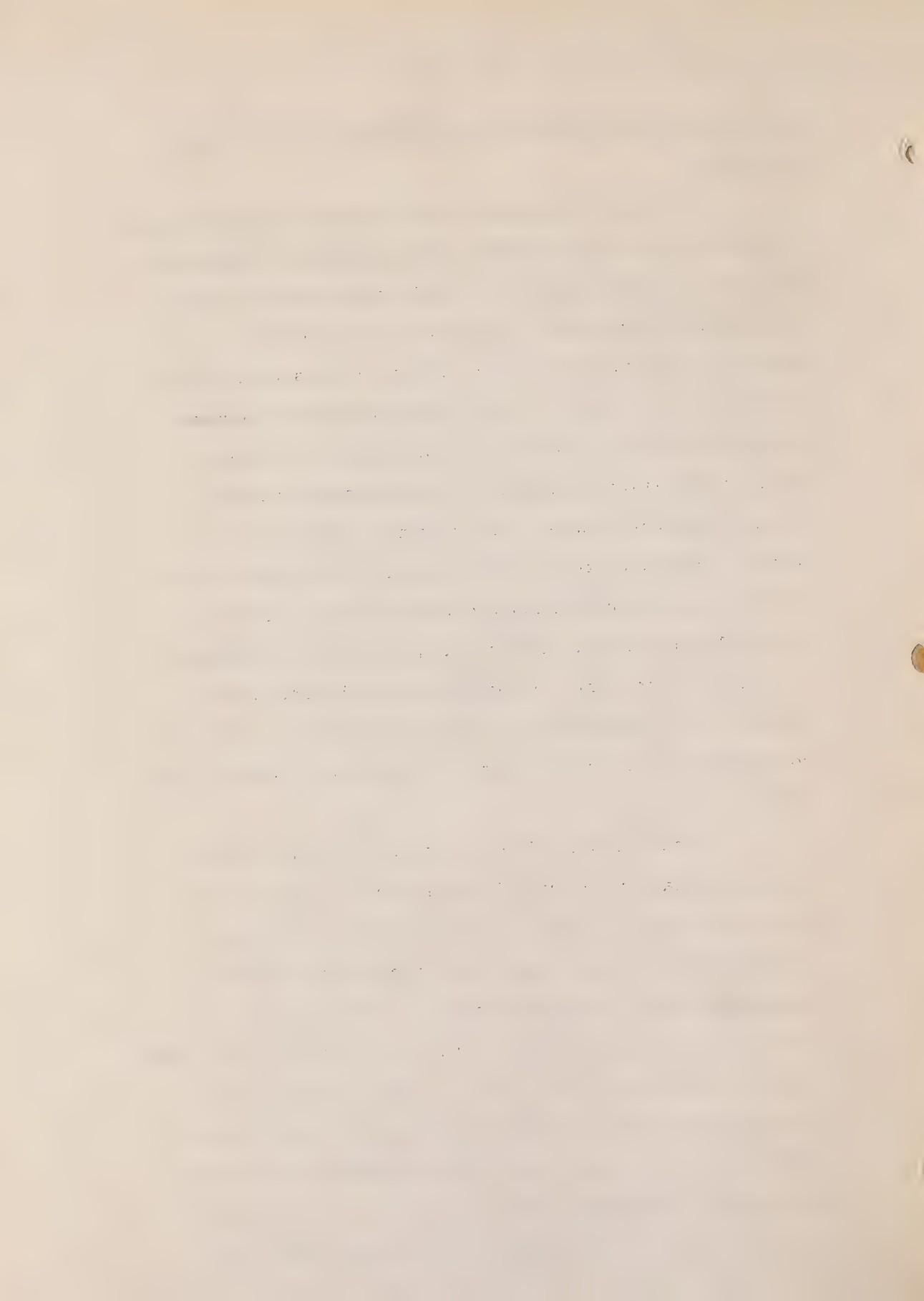
One advantage of the visits that Board members made to potential districts was clearly demonstrated during our meeting with elected representatives of the City of Chatham. A union representative from International Harvester arrived late to the meeting and it was immediately apparent that he was hostile to the concept of bilingual districts. After a careful explanation by the Chairman, the man's hostility began to wane. By the end of the meeting, he admitted that he had had an erroneous notion of what bilingual districts were about, and that he was anxious to correct this among his union members. It is probable that this attitude toward and the perception of bilingual districts is not an isolated situation in Ontario. One of the accomplishments of the visits to various regions throughout the province is to dispel



this attitude and to alter the perception of bilingual districts.

During our meeting with elected representatives in Windsor we were told about the movement of population from the City of Windsor to rural communities in the neighbouring townships. This does not represent a return to the rural land but rather it is a part of the urbanization process. As an urban population becomes more mobile and as land and housing costs escalate, small communities proximal to the metropolitan area become dormitory towns. Their former function of service community to the rural population dwindles and the town is absorbed into the urban function of the metropolitan center. Intervening farm land disappears as standing room for cows gives way to bedrooms for people. This process was observed during our visit to several small towns, east of Windsor on Tuesday, April 17th.

The village of Tecumseh had a French mother tongue population of over 3,500 in 1961 (35% of the total population). This population has declined by just over 200 people since that date but the E.M.T. population has increased by almost 1,000 people. The rate of F.M.T. population to the total is now 26%. Except for one focal point, the parish church, the town has the appearance of a standard Southwestern Ontario rural community. Bilingual signs were absent from the center of the town but survived on the town hall and on the public library. Unfortunately, these buildings are



outside the daily movement pattern of the inhabitants and do not provide the visual impact that they would if they were centrally situated.

The church is apparently a site around which early French Canadian settlers located. It was established in 1859 and has probably been the major social center for the Francophone population for generations. The three resident priests are of the French mother tongue. Within the church several large banners were in French but in the foyer more notices, pamphlets, etc. were in English than in French.

The Town of Belle River presented a similar situation to that in Tecumseh except that within the business district more signs were in French and English. Similarly, the town hall and library were identified in both languages. Unlike Tecumseh, the Town of Belle River has had an increase in the F.M.T. population of almost 300 people but the E.M.T. population has increased by almost 900 people. Consequently, the ratio of the F.M.T. population has declined from 50% to 35.3% of the total population.

The invasion of this community by the working population of Windsor was obvious on the west side of the town. Along highway No. 2, many new homes had been recently constructed on fairly large lots. A rapid post box survey revealed that approximately 90% of the homeowners were of E.M.T. On the east side of the highway, new housing developments are just beginning.



With the inroads that are being made by People of English and other mother tongues (the latter are increasing but very slowly) these communities are beginning to lose any bilingual character they once had. In 1966 I spent several weeks in Essex County while employed on an urban survey for the Department of Public Works. The change in the town of Belle River is particularly noticeable over the seven years interval. One inhabitant told us that the name of the town had been changed from Rivière to River as a concession to the growing Anglophone residents.

St. Joachim and Roche Pointe (Stoney Point) are just beyond the urban shadow of Windsor and have yet to experience the change to dormitory centers. It is probable that distance from Windsor will continue to isolate them from an E.M.T. influx. At the same time they are not immune from the attraction of both Chatham and Windsor. Young people who cannot find employment locally have the choice of moving to either urban center with Windsor providing the greater attraction. The communities may retain their predominantly F.M.T. character but it is doubtful that they can contain their F.M.T. youth.

There is no usual evidence of an F.M.T. population in the town of Tilbury. The Town Hall and public library were identified in English only. Like the centers that were visited in Essex County the F.M.T. population of Tilbury has dropped by over 100 people (35.8% of the total of 27% in 1971) while the Anglophone

population has increased by almost 700 people. Time did not allow us to interview people as we had done elsewhere and we had to rely upon a cursory survey.

Don Cartwright



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SASKATCHEWAN: Prince Albert Region (1971)

NOTE: This table lists the linkages in the Prince Albert region. As before, the combinations are cumulative (see memo, Feb. 28, 1973) but have been arranged from the strongest to the weakest linkages.

COMBINATION	C.O.T.	L.H.T.	L.M.T.	"Other"	PERCENTAGES			
					E.H.T.	L.M.T.	Other	
Prince Albert Region (see data sheets)	48,910	33,035	6,825	9,050		67.5	14.0	18.5
*#402 Fish Creek	850	140	15	695		16.5	1.7	81.8
Prud'homme/Vonda	2,230	1,005	590	635		45.0	26.5	28.5
Total	51,990	34,180	7,430	10,380		65.7	14.3	20.0

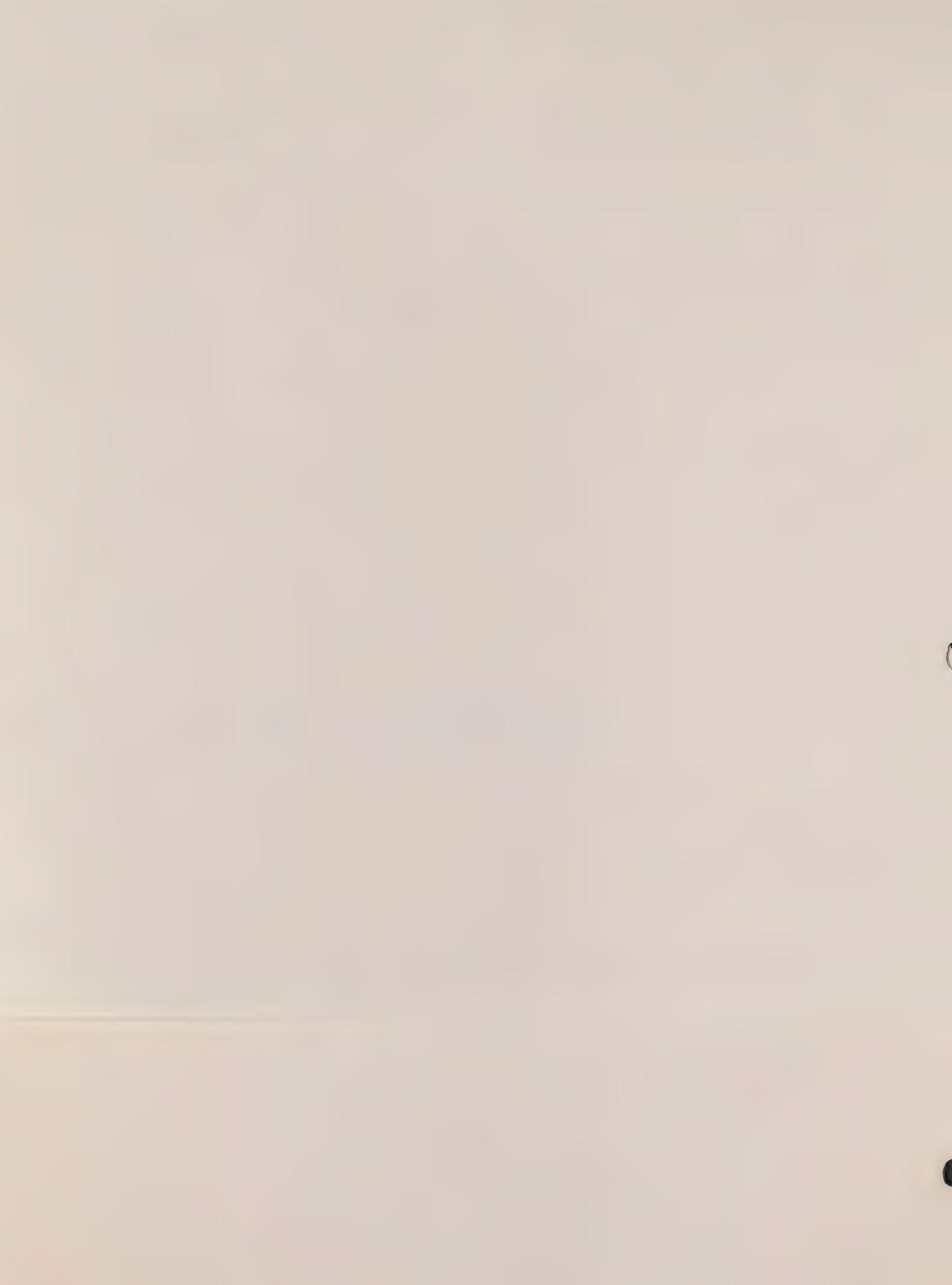
COMBINATION b

Combination a (see above)	51,990	34,180	7,430	10,380		65.7	14.3	20.0
*#467 Round Hill	825	485	10	330		58.8	1.2	40.0
Battleford Region (see data sheets)	4,895	3,510	820	565		71.7	16.8	11.5
	57,710	38,175	8,260	11,275		66.2	14.3	19.5

COMBINATION c: To link Battleford to the Prince Albert region it is decided to use subdivision #467 Round Hill plus subdivisions #447 and #420. The latter subdivision conforms to the major highway network between North Battleford and Prince Albert

Combination a (see above)	51,990	34,180	7,430	10,380		65.7	14.3	20.0
* #497 Medstead	1,105	690	10	405		62.4	0.9	36.7
* #498 Parkdale	1,360	990	65	305		72.8	4.8	22.4
Battleford Region (see data sheets)	4,895	3,510	820	565		71.7	16.8	11.5
TOTAL	59,350	39,370	8,325	11,655		66.3	14.0	19.7

(Further combinations will be linked to combination b1 above)



Combination C	Total	EMM	PMT	"Other"	Percentage		
					PMT	PMT	Other
Combination b1	59,350	39,370	8,325	11,655	66.3	14.0	19.7
*#428 Star City	6,730	5,655	100	975	84.0	1.5	14.5
*#429 Flett's Springs	1,450	1,300	50	100	90.0	3.3	6.7
*#430 Invercordon	1,565	830	55	680	53.0	3.5	43.5
Zenon Park/Arborfield (#456 Arborfield and #457 Connaught)	3,170	2,225	695	250	70.2	21.9	7.9
Total	72,265	49,380	9,225	13,660	68.3	12.8	18.9

Note: Subdivisions #428 Star City and #429 Flett's Springs are set as linkages for Zenon Park/Arborfield and Prince Albert because they contain the major highway network to Prince Albert. This combination was suggested during the Board meeting on March 23rd.

Combination D

Combination C (see above)	72,265	49,380	9,225	13,660	68.3	12.8	18.9
#368 Spalding #399 Lake Lenore }	2,845	1,765	620	460	62.0	21.8	16.2
Total	75,110	51,145	9,845	14,120	68.1	13.1	18.8

Combination E

Combination D (see above)	75,110	51,145	9,845	14,120	68.1	13.1	18.8
#367 Ponass Lake #366 Kelvington }	4,350	2,850	290	1,210	65.5	6.7	27.8
Total	79,460	53,995	10,135	15,330	67.9	12.8	19.3

* Indicates census subdivisions that have been used to link regions of F.M.T. population 10% and over. Within these "linkages", F.M.T. population is below 10%.

SASKATCHEWAN: GRAVELBOURG REGION (1971)

The third district, Gravelbourg, it was suggested that a combination be assembled to link Laurier/Radville with the Willow Bunch Region. This was done by adding subdivisions #39. The #39 and #40 Bengough as links.

New Combination

							<u>Percentages</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Gravelbourg (see combo #iv, memo of Feb.28/73)	26,550	17,875	4,820	3,855	67.3	18.2	14.5
#38 Laurier #39 The Gap #40 Bengough }	4,175	3,300	510	365	79.0	12.2	8.8
Total	30,725	21,175	5,330	4,220	68.9	17.3	13.8

Note: In the first set of combinations that were constructed for the Gravelbourg Region the whole of census division #3 was included because the F.M.T. population of the division is 17.3%. However, it would be possible to drop certain subdivisions from this combination where the F.M.T. population is very low without destroying the continuity of the region "net". According to the road highway network, in this vein if one can hypothesize from the road network, it is probable that the population of Laurier/Radville is more closely linked to Weyburn and to Estevan for services than to Assiniboia or Moose Jaw. This may be a factor to consider when one attempts to determine the degree of human interaction between the two districts (Laurier/Radville and Gravelbourg/Willow Bunch).

<u>Extractions</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>Other</u>
New Combination (see above)	30,725	21,175	5,330	4,220	68.9	17.3	13.8
- minus: #101 Terrell #71 Excel }	2,100	1,670	30	400	79.5	1.4	19.1
	28,625	19,505	5,300	3,820	68.1	18.5	13.4

Subdivision #105, Lake B. was not included in this region in the recommendations of the Duhamel Report (F.M.T. population 25 = 3.3%). Similarly subdivision #102 Lake Johnston has a low F.M.T. population (5 people = 0.5%) and could be eliminated from the combination above. (The F.M.T. population would be 5295 = 19.1% if Lake Johnston subdivision were omitted.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: Laval (MOTHER TONGUE, 1971)

Census Tract	Total	EMT	FMT	Other	EMT	FMT	Percentage	
							Other	Other
642	5,150	730	3,975	445	14.1	77.2	8.6	
643	4,015	910	2,825	275	22.7	70.5	6.9	
644	1,395	405	835	160	28.8	59.8	11.5	
645	4,030	625	3,305	150	15.2	91.1	3.7	
646	11,290	2,320	7,590	1,285	20.5	68.1	11.4	
647	5,620	625	4,645	355	11.1	82.6	6.3	
648	6,660	3,430	1,685	1,545	51.5	25.3	23.2	
649	4,345	2,495	945	905	57.4	21.8	20.8	
650	11,555	6,520	3,135	1,905	56.4	27.1	16.5	
651	2,330	310	1,775	240	13.4	76.2	10.4	
652	10,320	1,360	8,475	425	13.2	82.1	4.7	
653	1,125	355	705	60	31.8	62.8	5.4	
654	535	85	430	25	15.6	79.9	4.5	
655	7,430	2,280	4,870	280	30.7	65.8	3.8	
657	7,655	945	6,260	450	12.4	81.8	5.9	
659	9,100	1,005	7,855	230	11.1	86.4	2.6	
Total	92,605	24,400	59,410	8,795	26.3	64.2	9.5	

C.M.A. MONTREAL R.M.R. (M.T. 1971 L.M.)

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT: MONTREAL BOURASSA

Census tract	Total	E.M.T.	F.M.T.	Other	Percentage		
					E.M.T.	F.M.T.	Other
611	12,370	1,300	9,700	1,370	10.5	78.4	11.1

ELECTORAL DISTRICT: MONTREAL BOURASSA

Census Tract							
613	8,880	900	5,515	2,470	10.1	62.1	27.8

3

C.M.A. MONTREAL R.M.R.

(M.T. 1971 L.M.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICT LAFONTAINE

Census Tract	Total	E.M.T.	F.M.T.	Other	E.M.T.	F.M.T.	Other	Percentage
202	5,690	640	4,085	955	11.3	71.9	16.8	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT MAISONNEUVE-ROSEMONT

197	6,945	740	4,520	1,680	19.7	65.1	24.2	
198	6,165	1,120	4,100	940	18.2	66.5	15.3	
199	3,215	260	2,805	210	5.3	87.3	6.5	
200	5,635	475	4,265	895	8.4	75.7	15.9	
201	7,200	1,170	4,935	1,070	16.3	68.9	14.9	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT ST-MICHEL

254	3,795	695	2,535	565	18.3	66.8	14.9	
602	5,585	580	2,765	2,235	10.4	49.6	40.0	
Total	44,230	5,620	30,030	8,550	12.7	67.9	19.3	

(Lafontaine-
Maisonneuve- Rosemont-
St-Michel)

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MONTREAL

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(2)

MONTREAL

 NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

C M R C H A		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT										
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES				
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
DIV.	<u>CHATEAU-GUAY</u>																						
T/V	Chateauguay	4,121	12,111	4,187	7,422	4,177	7,377	4,184	7,374	4,184	7,422	40,6	41,6	4,184	7,374								
T/V	Chateauguay-Centre	7,241	17,442	7,411	17,111	7,402	16,735	7,404	17,111	7,402	7,402	17,111	54,5	54,7	7,402	16,735	5,0	5,5	7,402	17,111			
T/V	Lery	1,157	2,157	1,157	2,095	1,170	2,070	1,165	2,070	1,165	2,095	12,4	12,4	1,165	2,070	12,4	12,4	1,165	2,095	12,4	12,4		
T/V	Mercier	1,058	4,711	1,058	4,711	1,058	4,711	1,058	4,711	1,058	4,711	11,1	5,4	1,058	4,711	11,1	5,4	1,058	4,711	11,1	5,4		
	TOTAL	31,007	40,230	31,007	40,230	31,007	40,230	31,007	40,230	31,007	40,230	36,0	37,0	31,007	40,230	36,0	37,0	31,007	40,230	36,0	37,0		
DIV.	<u>DEUX-MONTAGNES</u>																						
CUB	St-Eustache	7,301	7,415	775	745	7,450	7,380	77	74	77	74	7,2	4,8	7,301	7,415	7,2	4,8	7,301	7,415	7,2	4,8		
SUB	St-Marthe-sur-le-lac	1,411	3,170	141	201	1,117	2,225	142	222	142	201	11	37,0	1,411	3,170	11	37,0	1,411	3,170	11	37,0		
City	Deux-Montagnes	7,374	9,130	7,128	4,585	7,159	7,749	7,160	7,749	7,160	7,749	56,1	53,0	7,374	9,130	56,1	53,0	7,374	9,130	56,1	53,0		
T/V	St-Eustache	5,462	9,480	5,462	1,500	5,417	7,925	5,462	7,925	5,462	1,500	17,7	16,0	5,462	9,480	17,7	16,0	5,462	9,480	17,7	16,0		
Will.	Pointe-Calumet	614	2,215	614	15	607	2,084	614	2,084	614	15	3	4,2	614	2,215	3	4,2	614	2,215	3	4,2		
	TOTAL	18,473	30,112	18,473	17,722	18,473	23,801	18,473	23,801	18,473	23,801	27,4	31,1	18,473	30,112	27,4	31,1	18,473	30,112	27,4	31,1		
DIV.	<u>ILE-DE-MONTREAL ET HUTCHINSON</u>																						
CUB	St-Jean-de-Dieu	1,17	1,770	1,17	70	1,17	1,77	1,17	1,77	1,17	1,77	5,7	3,2	1,17	1,770	5,7	3,2	1,17	1,770	5,7	3,2		
SUB	St-Raphael-de-l'ile -Bizard	1,950	2,950	183	270	1,732	2,534	186	265	186	265	9,4	9,2	1,950	2,950	9,4	9,2	1,950	2,950	9,4	9,2		
City	Beaconsfield	10,064	19,930	8,327	16,385	11,332	16,000	8,327	16,000	8,327	16,000	46,7	44,9	11,332	16,385	46,7	44,9	11,332	16,385	46,7	44,9		
City	Côte-St-Luc	13,266	24,375	9,458	17,675	11,114	21,745	13,266	21,745	13,266	21,745	5,211	71,3	71,5	13,266	24,375	5,211	71,3	13,266	24,375	5,211	71,3	
City	Dorval	18,592	20,470	12,309	12,530	5,114	17,745	12,309	17,745	12,309	12,530	1,345	11,1	12,309	17,745	1,345	11,1	12,309	17,745	1,345	11,1		
City	Lachine	38,630	44,425	14,809	16,040	20,737	24,900	38,630	24,900	38,630	24,900	3,485	38,3	38,1	38,7	44,425	3,485	38,3	38,1	38,7	44,425	3,485	
City	Lasalle	30,904	72,910	11,513	27,645	16,689	37,325	27,708	27,708	27,708	27,708	2,940	27,3	27,9	34,0	51,2	2,940	27,3	27,9	34,0	51,2	2,940	27,7

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MONTREAL

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

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MONTREAL

NUMERICAL AND FERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

⑤ MONTREAL

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMÉRIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

R M R / C M A		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
DIV.	LAPRAIRIE - suite	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	Delson	2,075	2,940	373	505	1,590	2,480	112	76	12%	17%	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	La Prairie	7,108	8,510	1,294	1,116	1,864	2,835	1,747	1,011	7.2	1.4	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	TOTAL	27,795	31,451	4,135	4,135	25,511	30,455	2,125	1,416	15.7	15.7	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	L'ASSOMPTION																						
Sub	L'Assomption	1,639	2,030	19	25	1,608	1,628	12	10	1.4	1.4	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sub	L'Epiphanie	1,238	1,670	3	10	1,228	1,330	7	6	1.6	1.6	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sub	St-Charles-de-Lachenaie	1,684	3,670	70	65	1,601	1,694	17	21	4.2	4.2	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sub	St-Paul-l'Ermite	3,221	3,660	200	125	3,000	3,405	21	26	6.2	5.4	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	Charlemagne	2,282	2,117	24	65	2,034	2,127	17	17	1.1	1.1	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	L'Assomption	4,442	4,715	28	37	4,110	4,555	12	13	1.1	1.1	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	L'Epiphanie	2,663	2,765	1	8	2,640	2,740	1	2	0.3	0.3	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	Mascouche	2,107	2,151	1,251	1,248	2,107	2,151	11	10	11.5	11.7	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T/V	Repentigny	5,121	5,610	177	470	5,104	5,615	76	104	2.1	2.1	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	TOTAL	31,777	31,140	1,291	2,116	29,777	30,455	2,125	1,416	15.7	15.7	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

JOURNAL

NUMERICAL AND FERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

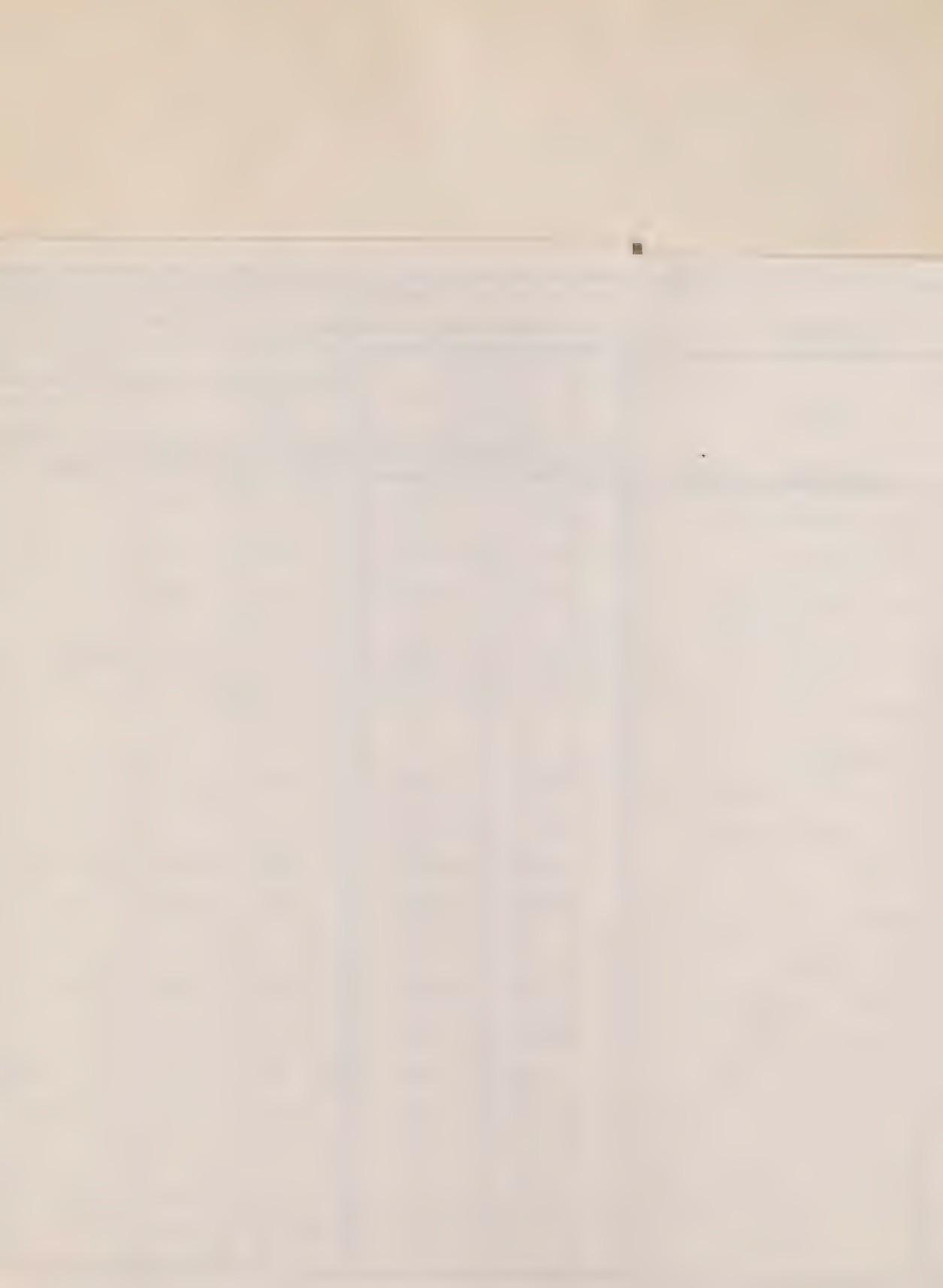


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MONTREAL

 NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

RMR/CMA	TOTAL	NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT									
		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES					
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
DIV. Terrebonne - suite																				
T/V Ste-Thérèse-Ouest	2,502	7,280	117	587	2,360	6,430	45	170	4.3	8,094,388.3	1.4	3,7								
T/V Terrebonne	6,207	9,210	200	220	5,967	8,935	40	45	3.2	4,59n,196.4	0.7	1.1								
Vill. Bois-des-Filion	2,499	4,167	85	110	2,374	3,915	40	45	x..	2,595,395.1	1.0	1.1								
	TOTAL	35,639	61,505	5,047	7,515	20,531	52,920	1,001	1,961	14,12,282,984.0	3.0	3.2	+21,866	72.6	+2,468	7.4	+22,083	76.2	+834	7.7
DIV. VAUDREUIL																				
Sub. N.-D.-de-l'Ile-Perrot	1,369	1,550	211	19	119	1,160	50	70	18,72c,67n,674.8	4.7	4.3									
Sub. Terrasse-Vaudreuil	1,344	1,676	97	14	624	1,155	113	14	30,31o,361,368.1	6.4	5.9									
T/V Dorion	4,996	6,210	989	1,125	1,043	4,950	100	138	12,818,171,479.7	3.3	2.2									
T/V Hudson	4,118	4,345	2,145	3,131	1,19	1,115	74	110	70,872,3,7,421.4	1.8	2.0									
T/V Ile-Cadieux	18	45	9	15	9	25	-	-	51,033,350,055.6	-	11.1									
T/V Ile-Perrot	3,106	4,122	647	645	2,52	3,121	57	81	12,11,185,46,8,1	-	2.1									
T/V Pincourt	2,685	5,400	1,212	1,010	1,275	2,642	15	225	45,151,451,244.6	3.7	3.8									
T/V Pointe-du-Moulin	134	185	34	45	60	115	10	2	3,724,357,732.2	1.6	13.2									
T/V Vaudreuil	2,192	3,744	12	595	1,027	3,150	80	15	13,102,904,584.6	2.0	2.5									
Vill. Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac	192	285	17	17	173	270	10	-	3,972,186,94,7	-	-									
	TOTAL	19,549	28,075	6,372	9,061	12,551	18,165	626	850	32,532,364,264.7	3.2	3.0	+8,526	73.3	+2,459	7.3	+2,083	76.2	+224	7.9



MONTREAL

 NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

RMR/CMA		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	VERCHERES																						
Sub	St-Amable	1,907	2,395	2	20	1,872	2,340	33	35	0.1	0.8	8.2	97.7	1.7	1.5								
Sub	Ste-Anne-de-Varennes	1,947	2,680	72	75	1,853	2,800	22	5	3.7	2.6	95.2	97.2	1.1	0.2								
Sub	Ste-Julie	1,300	2,560	7	45	1,279	2,495	14	20	0.5	1.8	98.4	97.5	1.1	0.8								
Sub	St-Mathieu-de-Beloeil	1,286	565	27	5	1,250	560	9	-	2.1	0.9	97.2	99.1	0.7	-								
T/V	Beloeil	6,283	12,270	1,193	1,600	4,995	10,510	15	160	19.0	13.3	79.5	88.7	1.5	1.3								
Vill.	McMasterville	2,075	2,520	515	355	1,497	2,110	63	55	24.8	14.1	72.1	183.7	3.1	2.2								
Vill.	Varennes	2,240	2,385	41	50	2,191	2,325	8	10	1.8	2.1	97.8	897.5	0.4	0.4								
TOTAL		17,038	25,575	1,857	2,150	14,937	23,140	244	295	10.9	8.4	87.7	90.5	1.4	1.1	+8,537	50.1	#293	15.3	*8,203	54.9	#41	16.3
RMR/CMA - MONTREAL TOTAL		2,215,136	2,743,225	507,920	595,415	1,456,983	1,819,655	250,133	325,145	22.9	21.7	65.3	66.3	11.3	12.0	+528,089	23.8	+87,495	17.2	*32,672	24.9	*77,312	31.1



NOTES POUR MONTREAL, RMR/CMA

N.B. - CHAMBLY C.D.

BOUCHERVILLE

(61) Boucherville	7,403	970	6,275	158
(61) Ste-Famille-de-B.	779	9	712	58
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	8,182	979	6,987	216

CARIGNAN, T/V, 1971 = St-Joseph-de-Chambly, Mun., 1961

LONGUEUIL

(61) Jacques-Cartier	40,807	2,601	36,937	1,269
(61) Longueuil	24,131	3,534	19,963	634
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	64,938	6,135	56,900	1,903

ST-LAMBERT

(61) St-Lambert	14,531	7,970	6,157	404
(61) Preville	1,001	553	379	69
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	15,532	8,523	6,536	473

CHAMBLY

(61) Chambly	3,737	448	3,218	71
(61) Fort-Chambly	1,987	305	1,668	14
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	5,724	753	4,886	85

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(Notes pour Montréal, RMR/CMA - suite)

N.B. - CHATEAUGUAY C.D.

CHATEAUGUAY

(61) Châteauguay	7,570	3,463	3,806	296
(61) Châteauguay-Heights	1,231	889	264	78
	8,801	4,357	4,070	374

MERCIER, T/V, 1971 = Ste-Philomène, Mun., 1961

DEUX MONTAGNES

Deux-Montagnes, Cité, 1971 = St-Eustache-sur-le-Lac, T/V, 1961

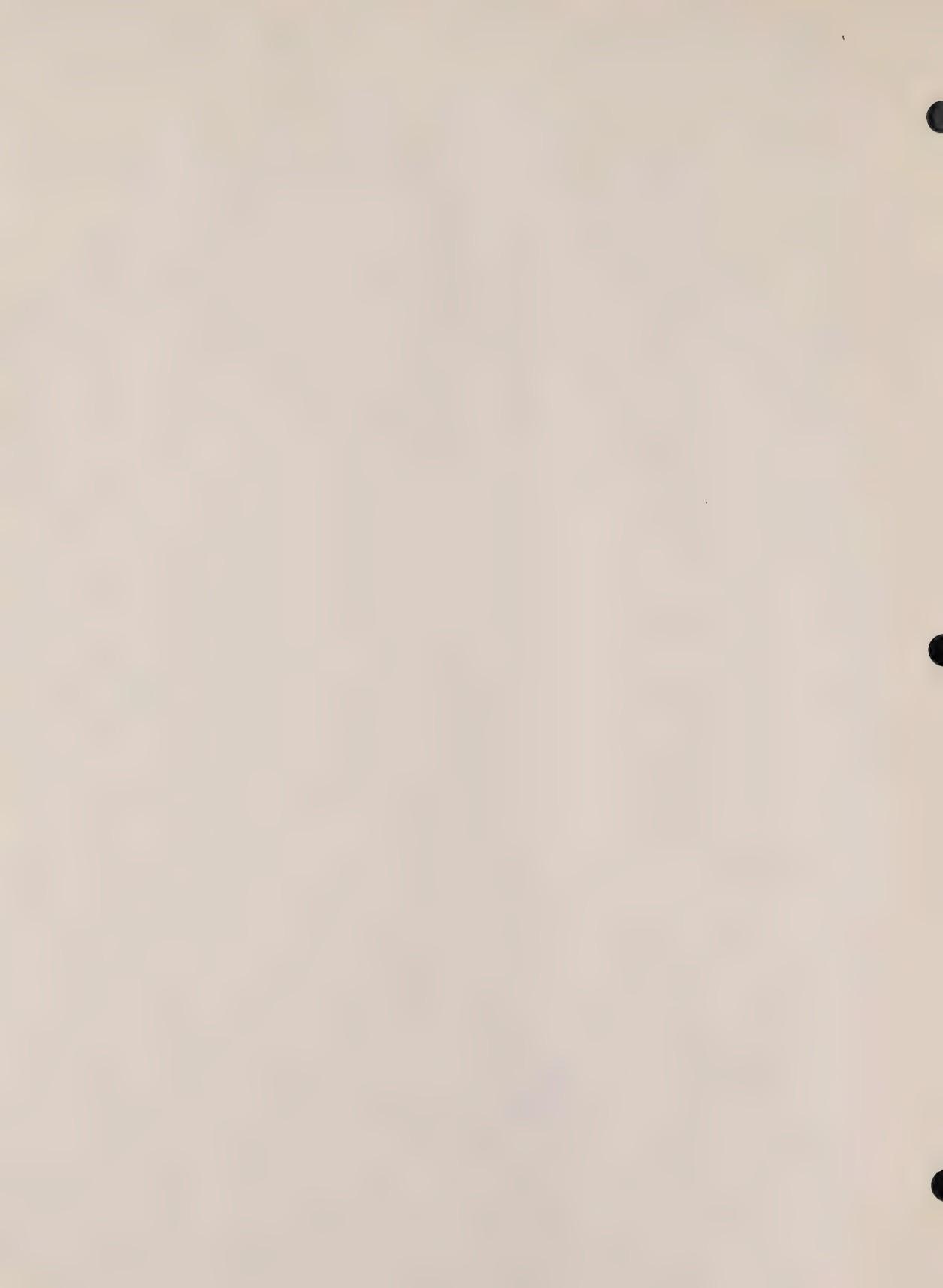
ILE-DE-MONTREAL ET ILE-JESUS

Montréal

(61) Montréal	1,191,062	203,562	806,106	181,394
(61) Rivière-des-Prairies	10,054	191	9,644	219
(61) Saraguay	443	237	190	16
(61) St-Michel	55,978	5,064	39,706	11,208
	1,257,537	209,054	855,646	192,837

ST-LAURENT

(61) St-Laurent	49,805	24,293	20,441	5,071
(61) ND-de-Liesse	1,164	7	1,155	2
	50,969	24,300	21,596	5,073



L'ASSOMPTION

Mascouche, T/V (71) = St-Henri-de-Mascouche, Sub. (61)

N.B. - Seuls CHARLEMAGNE, village, et REPENTIGNY, ville, furent inclus dans le RMR de Montréal lors du recensement de 1961.

Mont-St-Hilaire

(61)	Mont-St-Hilaire	1,096	108	985	3
(61)	St-Hilaire-sur-Richelieu	2,911	641	2,193	77
		4,007	749	3,178	80

TERREBONNE

Blainville, T/V, (71) = Ste-Thérèse-de-Blainville, Mun. (61)

VAUDREUIL

Hudson

(61)	Hudson Heights	1,540	1,371	143	26
(61)	Hudson	1,671	947	700	24
(61)	Como-est	807	527	256	24
		4,018	2,845	1,099	74

Vaudreuil, T/V, (71) = St-Michel-de-Vaudreuil, Mun. (61)

Note

RMR/CMA MONTREAL

- les limites de le RMR de Montréal de 1971 sont plus étendues que les limites de le RMR de Montréal de 1961.
- 1971 limits of CMA of Montreal are larger than the limits of CMA of Montreal for 1961.
-
- les statistiques de 1961 correspondent aux limites de 1971 de le RMR de Montréal.
- 1961 data corresponds to 1971 CMA of Montreal limits.

MONTRÉAL

EMT > 10%

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NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC	TOTAL	NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT											
		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES					
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971					
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%					
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS																						
CANTONS DE L'EST																						
(COMBINATION)																						
HUNTINGDON (Part)	1,112	1.1%	1,470	1,789	6,171	6,013	7,285	1,270	1,155													
CHATEAUGUAY (Part)	5,356	5.5%	5,575	2,511	2,625	2,717	2,820	110	110													
ST-JEAN (Part)	5,165	5.9%	5,943	738	630	4,343	5,030	104	80													
MISSISQUOI (Part)	18,892	21.0%	21,265	5,033	5,890	13,232	17,495	627	580													
BROME	13,691	15,310	7,175	7,690	5,990	7,095	526	525														
SHEFFORD (Part)	8,280	8,840	2,002	1,930	6,168	6,820	109	90														
SHERBROOKE (Part)	6,454	8,675	4,002	4,490	3,354	4,035	98	150														
STANSTAD (Part)	13,007	12,690	5,167	5,955	6,901	6,620	139	120														
COMPTON (Part)	12,423	11,680	5,092	3,645	8,169	7,945	162	95														
WOLFE (Part)	1,836	1,570	316	285	1,514	1,280	6	5														
FRONTENAC (Part)	405	270	41	35	364	230	-	5														
TOTAL	99,621	109,085	37,776	39,425	58,685	66,755	3,159	2,915	37.9	36.1	58.9	51.2	3.2	2.7	+ 9,464	+ 9.5	+ 1,649	+ 4.4	+ 8,070	+ 13.8	- 244	- 7.7

(2)

NUMERICAL AND FERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE				PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT																
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES								
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
DIV	HUNTINGDON	1,756	15,777	5,201	5,711	7,450	6,715	1,271	1,115	41.73	41.44	1.12	1.07	47.25	42.44	146.44	138.64	6.4	4.2	- 39	+ 7.5	+ 5	+ 2.0	- 31	- 12.9	- 13	- 39.4
SUB	Dundee	519	480	245	250	241	210	33	20	50.76	52.08	1.02	1.04	50.76	52.08	142.03	133.05	5.3	6.6	- 40	+ 8.1	- 75	+ 21.4	+ 31	+ 26.1	+ 4	+ 15.4
SUB	Elgin	495	455	350	275	119	150	26	30	50.00	45.56	1.02	1.04	50.00	45.56	169.96	199.44	2.6	3.0	- 38	+ 3.2	- 10	+ 3.0	- 33	+ 3.9	+ 5	+ 16.7
SUB	Franklin	1,198	1,160	330	320	838	805	30	35	55.44	55.82	1.02	1.04	55.44	55.82	153.95	156.92	2.3	2.0	+ 253	+ 5.4	- 21	+ 1.0	+ 284	+ 11.2	- 10	+ 9.1
SUB	Godmanchester	4,722	4,975	2,066	2,045	2,546	2,830	110	100	43.84	41.15	1.13	1.11	43.84	41.15	143.44	143.88	6.4	4.2	+ 13	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 31	+ 13	+ 13	+ 39.4
Twn	Subdivision	1,588	1,885	818	960	722	880	48	45	51.55	50.94	5.46	5.73	51.55	50.94	145.54	146.73	3.0	2.4	+ 308	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 313	+ 13	+ 13	+ 39.4
Twn	Huntingdon	3,134	3,090	1,248	1,085	1,824	1,950	62	55	39.83	35.15	8.26	13.12	39.83	35.15	158.26	163.12	2.0	1.8	+ 308	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 313	+ 13	+ 13	+ 39.4
SUB	Havelock	609	660	293	335	293	295	23	30	48.15	50.84	8.48	14.47	48.15	50.84	144.73	147.38	3.8	4.5	+ 51	+ 8.4	+ 42	+ 14.3	+ 2	+ 0.7	+ 7	+ 30.4
SUB	Hemingford	2,395	2,485	1,112	1,215	1,158	1,125	125	145	46.44	48.94	8.48	14.53	46.44	48.94	145.35	143.52	5.2	5.8	+ 90	+ 3.8	+ 103	+ 9.3	+ 13	+ 2.8	+ 20	+ 16.0
Vill	Subdivision	1,617	1,675	809	825	689	710	119	140	50.04	49.34	12.64	22.47	50.04	49.34	142.64	142.47	7.4	8.4	+ 58	+ 0.8	+ 11	+ 0.6	+ 131	+ 10	+ 10	+ 33.3
Vill	Hemingford	778	810	303	390	469	415	6	5	38.94	48.16	10.35	12.08	38.94	48.16	160.35	151.20	0.8	0.6	+ 35	+ 16.5	+ 153	+ 13.0	+ 128	+ 33.1	- 10	+ 13.3
SUB	Hinchinbrook	1,639	1,910	1,177	1,330	387	515	75	65	71.86	69.62	33.62	7.04	71.86	69.62	169.62	167.04	4.6	3.4	+ 271	+ 16.5	+ 153	+ 13.0	+ 128	+ 33.1	- 10	+ 13.3
SUB	St-Anicet	1,515	1,725	165	265	1,341	1,455	9	5	10.91	15.48	8.38	4.30	10.91	15.48	148.83	154.30	0.6	0.3	+ 210	+ 13.9	+ 100	+ 60.6	+ 114	+ 8.5	- 4	+ 44.4
TOTAL		14,092	14,570	5,889	6,030	6,933	7,385	1,270	1,155	41.84	41.44	9.25	10.79	41.84	41.44	149.25	150.79	9.0	7.9	+ 478	+ 3.4	+ 141	+ 2.4	+ 452	+ 6.5	- 115	+ 9.1

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT																
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES					ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES				
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
DIV	CHATEAUGUAY	34,74	53,74	10,21	17,87	22,15	32,71	1,4%	1,0%	21,2	27,3	27,7	42,2	3,2	3,2	2,8	+ 1,4	2	57,4	+ 7,1	75,1	+ 10,1	48,0	+ 1,	77,0				
Sub	St. Malachie -D'Ormstown	3366	3555	1481	1515	1820	1955	65	85	44,0	42,6	54,1	55,0	1,9	2,4	+ 1	180	+	5,6	+ 34	2,3	+ 135	7,4	+ 20	30,8				
Vill.	Ormstown	1527	1520	654	710	857	795	16	15	42,8	46,7	56,1	52,3	1,1	1,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Sub	Très-St-Sacrement	1990	2020	1040	1130	897	865	53	25	52,3	55,9	45,1	42,8	2,7	1,2	+ 30	+	1,5	+ 90	8,7	-	32	3,6	-	28	32,8			
Vill.	Howick	647	575	302	285	343	285	2	5	46,7	49,6	53,0	49,6	0,3	0,9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	TOTAL	5356	5575	2521	2645	2717	2820	118	110	47,1	47,4	50,7	50,6	2,2	2,0	+ 219	+	4,1	+ 124	4,9	+ 103	3,8	- 8	6,8	-	-			

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - FOURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	ST. JEAN	49,470	56,295	7,471	7,418	73,517	41,655	1,023	426	10.2	7.4	87.1	40.5	2.7	2.0	+ 7,415	10.3	- 535	13.5	+ 8,038	24.0	- 78	7.8
Sub	N-D-du-Mont-Carmel	2014	2245	353	325	1632	1895	29	25	17.5	14.5	81.0	84.4	1.4	1.1	+ 231	11.5	- 28	7.9	+ 263	16.1	- 4	13.8
MILL	Sub	827	990	160	150	652	815	15	25	19.3	15.2	78.8	82.3	1.9	2.5								
Lacolle	1187	1255	193	175	980	1080	14	-		16.3	13.9	82.6	686.1	1.1	-								
Sub	St-Bernard-de-Lacolle	1326	1400	198	250	1067	1115	61	35	14.9	17.9	80.5	79.6	4.6	2.5	+ 74	5.6	+ 52	26.3	+ 48	4.5	- 26	42.6
Sub	St-Blaise	1164	1340	121	150	1032	1180	11	10	10.4	11.2	88.7	788.1	0.9	0.7	+ 176	15.1	+ 29	24.0	+ 148	14.3	- 1	9.1
Sub	St-Paul-de-L'Isle-aux-Noix	681	955	66	105	612	840	3	10	9.7	11.0	89.9	88.0	0.4	1.0	+ 274	10.2	+ 39	59.1	+ 228	37.3	+ 7	23.3
TOTAL		5185	5940	738	830	4343	5030	104	80	14.2	14.0	83.8	84.7	2.0	1.3	+ 755	14.6	+ 92	12.5	+ 687	15.8	- 24	23.1



NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMÉRIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC	TOTAL	NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT													
		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES				
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971			
SUB	MISSISSOUI	21,521	33,054	11,388	11,635	22,373	21,530	825	73	21.4	14.5	75.8	79.1	2.3	2.3	+ 4,420	+15.3	+ 37	+4.0	+ 4,157	+18.6	- 35	-2.2	
SUB	Bedford	1,147	1,147	117	117	1,174	1,174	113	70	17.2	15.1	10.4	12.8	2.4	2.1	+ 11	+0.3	-	-0.8	- 74	+ 122	+5.2	- 77	-38.1
SUB	Dunham	1,151	1,140	1,134	1,131	1,47	1,47	113	70	21.5	21.5	15.4	21.3	5.1	3.4	+ 1,466	+45.3	+ 721	+77.1	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
T/V	Subdivision	1,15	1,15	114	114	1,111	1,111	17	17	21.4	21.7	21.7	21.7	3.7	3.7	+ 1,181	+10.3	+ 111	+10.3	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
T/V	Cowansville	1,151	1,152	1,157	1,153	1,151	1,151	154	154	14.9	14.4	17.7	17.7	2.2	1.5	+ 1,151	+10.3	+ 111	+10.3	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
VILL	Dunham	1,154	1,150	107	110	105	105	375	2	24.7	21.7	24.7	27.3	2.4	2.4	+ 1,466	+45.3	+ 721	+77.1	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
SUB	Freelighsburg	1,154	1,025	151	181	164	160	30	30	11.9	17.9	79.7	79.3	3.4	2.9	- 119	-8.7	-	-5.1	- 84	-0.3	-	-0.3	-23.1
SUB	Subdivision	773	65	142	142	111	505	27	15	19.8	13.4	77.7	74.3	3.5	3.6	+ 1,151	+10.3	+ 111	+10.3	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
VILL	Freelighsburg	151	145	41	45	45	45	12	12	11.7	17.0	51.9	58.9	2.4	1.4	+ 1,151	+10.3	+ 111	+10.3	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
SUB	St-Armand-ouest	1,156	1,235	140	165	165	165	805	71	75	25.0	34.1	11.9	13.3	5.6	5.7	+ 1,25	+1.4	+ 115	+33.9	- 14	-15.2	+ 6	+5.7
SUB	Subdivision	151	145	129	155	154	154	525	44	55	20.7	30.3	74.6	71.3	4.5	5.8	+ 1,151	+10.3	+ 111	+10.3	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0
VILL	Philipsburg	151	151	151	151	151	151	15	15	21.1	32.5	17.7	17.7	7.4	5.1	+ 1,151	+10.3	+ 111	+10.3	+ 4,113	+59.1	- 28	-22.0	
SUB	St-Georges-de-Claudencerville	154	156	158	159	151	151	415	47	42	45.1	45.1	24.0	24.0	5.3	5.4	+ 1,21	+0.7	+ 123	+7.1	- 94	-15.0	+ 33	-21.1
SUB	Subdivision	152	157	154	155	155	155	150	159	42	50.0	51.2	24.0	25.3	10.4	5.4	+ 1,21	+0.7	+ 123	+7.1	- 94	-15.0	+ 33	-21.1
VILL	Clarencenville	154	144	151	151	151	151	155	1	47.1	54.8	11.0	8.8	21.5	24.4	+ 1,21	+0.7	+ 123	+7.1	- 94	-15.0	+ 33	-21.1	
SUB	St-Ignace-de-Stanbridge	157	156	151	145	159	157	157	15	15	27.1	17.0	12.3	11.1	1.0	1.0	+ 15	+1.4	+ 111	+14.1	+ 122	+2.3	+ 7	+27.5
SUB	St-Thomas	158	140	245	130	156	156	38	51	4.7	42.1	19.1	18.1	7.0	6.3	+ 15	+2.1	+ 15	+2.1	+ 18	+7.4	+ 10	+31.7	
SUB	Stanbridge	158	885	610	575	150	150	46	45	45.2	45.0	22.9	19.9	4.0	4.1	+ 51	-5.4	+ 35	-5.7	+ 15	-6.4	+ 1	-0.1	
SUB	Venise-en-Québec	158	84	46	90	152	152	395	2	15.1	10.9	75.0	74.3	3.4	3.4	+ 15	-1.1	+ 491.3	+ 34	+ 473.9	+ 186	+ 890	+ 21	+ 233
SUB	Stanbridge Station	159	415	377	55	344	345	13	15	9.4	13.3	87.3	83.1	3.4	3.6	+ 21	+5.3	+ 18	+48.6	+ 1	+0.3	+ 2	+15.4	
	TOTAL	18,864	23,965	5,033	5,890	13,232	17,495	1,27	12	26.1	24.0	71.1	73.1	3.3	2.4	+ 5,73	+4.1	+ 857	+17.1	+ 4,263	+32.2	+ 7	+7.5	

MISSISQUOI

Freelighsburg, Sub., (1971) = St-Armand-Est, Sub., (1961)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE				PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT											
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES					
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
DIV	BROME	12,601	15,31	7,17 ^e	7,028	5,440	7,095	504	525	5,04	47,94 ^e	3,9	2,9	2,4	+ 1,1	+11.9	+ 416	+7.1	+ 1,12 ^e	+19.4	- 1	-0.1
SUB	Adamsville	2,1	2,15	1,8	1,7	1,754	1,75	12	12	1,75	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
	Subdivision	1,51	1,61	1,7	1,1	1,1	1,1	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
VILL	Adamsville	390	406	14	16	1,2	160	-	-	1,4	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
VILL	East Farnham	323	340	1,1	21	117	146	-	-	5	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	Austin	762	1,17	1,12	1,06	342	511	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	Bolton-est	1,1	1,09	1,8	496	540	57	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
	Subdivision	476	455	1,1	37	103	100	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
VILL	Eastman	629	625	147	20	121	411	-	-	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	Bolton-ouest	352	351	149	421	171	42	2	2	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	Potton	1,706	2,680	911	885	702	277	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	St-Benoit-du-lac	-	65	-	-	-	60	-	-	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	St-Etienne-de-Bolton	319	317	41	57	172	172	-	-	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
SUB	Sutton	3,227	3,175	1,612	1,591	1,442	1,12	-	-	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
	Subdivision	1,301	950	179	205	756	17	1	1	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
T/V	Sutton	1,755	1,785	971	836	844	853	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
VILL	Abercorn	373	377	141	147	214	27	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
T/V	Bromont	-	1,090	-	211	-	12	-	-	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
T/V	Brome	271	306	212	220	44	50	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 1	+5.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7
T/V	Lac Brome	3,571	4,11	1,412	1,74	1,12	1,02	12	12	1,1	77,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	+ 0,1	+0.7	+ 17	+1.7	+ 221	+15.7	- 1	-6.7

BROME

Brome, C.D., (71) > Brome, C.D. (61)

Adamsville, Sub. (71) = Farnham, Pt. Est., Sub. (61)

(Adamsville, Sub, 71 < 61)

LAC BROME

(61) <u>Brome</u> Sub.	1,742	1,098	538	106
(61) <u>Foster</u> , Vill.	453	286	154	13
(61) <u>Knowlton</u> , Vill.	1,396	1,029	334	33
	3,591	2,413	1,026	152

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	<u>SHEFFORD</u>	1,123	1,034	4,127	4,075	4,147	4,038	62	51	4,127	4,075	4,147	4,038	62	51	+ 7,327	+13.5	- 330	+7.7	157	+ 32	- 12	+ 12
Sub.	St-Joachim-de-Shefford	910	915	107	120	796	775	7	20	11.9	17.1	17.5	14.7	7.7	12.2	+ 5	+ 5	+ 12	10.1	31	26	+ 12	18.7
Sub.	Shefford	6,456	7,065	1,664	1,555	4,700	5,445	91	65	47.1	52.2	52.1	57.1	1.4	1.4	+ 627	+1.4	+ 120	7.5	745	15.0	+ 62	15.0
	Sub.	1,558	1,745	382	410	1,098	1,300	77	50	37.1	41.7	41.7	42.0	1.7	1.7								
T/V	Waterloo	4,543	4,935	1,193	1,065	3,336	3,850	14	24	30.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	1.0	1.0								
VILL.	Warden	355	385	89	80	271	278	—	—	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	—	—								
Sub.	Stukely-Sud	514	56	21	25	174	—	—	—	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	—	—	+ 64	+ 5	+ 24	1.4	72	13.7	+ 62	13.7
	Sub	51	10	8	2	16	—	—	—	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	—	—								
VILL.	Stukely-Sud	370	390	101	177	211	211	—	—	32.4	34.6	34.6	33.3	1.0	1.0								
	TOTAL	1,123	1,034	4,127	4,075	4,147	4,038	62	51	4,127	4,075	4,147	4,038	62	51	+ 560	+ 5	+ 20	1.7	11	1.1	+ 1	1.1

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NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT													
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES							
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
Div.	<u>STANSTEAD</u>	32,719	46,615	8,312	7,724	37,447	49,107	27	316	32,021	27,343	77,5	17,7	24	32,170	-2,5	-	39,3	-4,2	+	573	+2,1	-	20	-8,7				
Sub	Barnston	1,384	1,350	136	140	1,441	1,410	-	-	1,3	1,04	10,4	0,0	0,2	1,36	-2,5	-	4	+2,9	-	36	-2,9	-	2	-10,0				
Sub	Barnston-Ouest	1,52	1,12	131	170	1,416	1,410	-	-	1,3	1,210	17,2	23,0	7,1	1,9	1,56	-8,0	-	1,48	-3,3	-	48	-10,3	+	2	+6,7			
Alt	Hatley	1,274	1,117	110	110	1,210	1,172	1	1	1,1	1,100	11,5	70,1	24,8	28,8	1,4	1,1	1,26	-2,0	-	30	-3,2	+	59	-18,7	-	3	-1,7	
	Sub	586	78	36	34	540	540	-	-	35	31,5	77,8	21,7	31,3	2,3	0,1	31,5	-7,8	-	31,3	-2,3	-	0,1	-	-	-	-		
Vill	North Hatley	71	71	14	14	70	70	1	1	1	70	71,7	71,7	23,6	26,9	0,7	1,4	75,7	-2,5	-	71,7	-2,5	-	0,7	-	-	-	-	
Sub	Hatley, Parties Ouest	143	62	164	45	131	165	1	1	10	10	11,5	72,6	21,2	2,1	1,1	12	+1,2	+	27	+6,1	-	21	-10,2	+	7	+53,8		
	Sub	46	46	418	118	465	211	1	1	15	15	14,5	66,1	41,2	56,4	3,2	3,4	15	-1,2	-	27	+6,1	-	21	-10,2	+	7	+53,8	
Vill	Hatley	243	115	206	185	57	58	-	-	5	5	24,8	86,0	15,2	11,1	-	2,3	24,8	-8,0	-	86,0	-15,2	-	11,1	-2,3	-	-	-	
Sub	Ogden	1,173	1,111	1,170	1,111	71	70	-	-	15	15	12,1	66,7	47,1	43,3	1,4	0,7	15	-1,2	-	66,7	-47,1	-	43,3	-1,4	-	0,7	-	
	Sub	910	775	910	756	791	760	-	-	15	15	13,3	71,1	15,7	23,4	1,1	0,7	15	-1,2	-	71,1	-15,7	-	23,4	-1,1	-	0,7	-	
Vill	Beebe Plain	1,357	1,275	1,350	1,256	1,282	1,255	21	21	15	15	15,8	55,7	22,7	23,1	1,5	1,1	15	-1,2	-	55,7	-22,7	-	23,1	-1,5	-	1,1	-	
Sub	Ste-Catherine-de-Hatley	1,58	1,410	1,422	724	1,421	1,425	2	2	15	15	38,4	51,1	56,5	40,5	1,6	0,8	15	+10	+10,7	+	93	+120	+	143	+14,6	-	16	-61,5
	Sub	903	585	99	11	70	875	2	2	15	15	11,7	21,1	40,2	40,7	2,1	-	15	-1,2	-	21,1	-40,2	-	40,7	-2,1	-	-	-	
Vill	Ayers Cliff	747	975	554	615	196	145	7	7	16	16	74,2	70,2	24,3	24,3	0,9	1,1	16	-1,2	-	70,2	-24,3	-	24,3	-0,9	-	1,1	-	
Sub	St-Mathieu-de-Dixville	842	850	109	285	627	694	-	-	15	15	14,8	33,4	74,5	64,7	1,7	1,4	15	+1,1	+	76	+56,4	-	77	+1,2	+	15	-	
	Sub	57	45	47	47	57	57	-	-	15	15	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	1,7	-	15	-1,2	-	10,7	-10,7	-	10,7	-1,7	-	-	-	

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Stanstead)																						
Vill	Tixville	41	551	452	548	742	747	247	247	2	2	1,1	1,1	2,2	2,2	1,7	3,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub	Stansread	92	710	142	147	274	279	65	67	2	2	1,4	1,7	2,1	2,3	1,5	2	-	-1,3	-	-2	-1,1	-1,1
Sub	Stanstead-Est	1,520	3,345	1,566	1,74	1,377	1,554	17	17	2	2	1,4	1,4	2,4	2,5	1,1	1,0	-	-2,6	-	-5	-1,1	-1,1
	Sub	956	810	347	346	474	475	415	391	16	16	4,1	4,1	5,7	5,7	1,2	1,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
T/V	Rock Island	1,608	1,340	945	710	748	570	16	16	1	1	1,6	1,7	4,6	5,4	1,5	1,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vill	Stanstead Plain	1,117	1,145	479	493	638	605	2	10	42,8	48,5	56,2	50,7	1,3	0,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	13,007	12,930	11,177	11,066	11,911	11,110	1,171	1,171	1	1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	-	-317	-2,4	-	-1	-1,7

NUMERICAL AND FERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT										
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES				
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
DIV	SHERBROOKE	20,449	101,470	11,745	11,745	11,745	11,745	45,122	45,122	77	77	1,17	1,17	0+111.1	+11.1	+11.1	+11.1	+20,295	+30.8	+153	+20.4		
SUB	Ascot	6,130	8,180	3,847	4,340	2,185	3,700	98	140	62.8	53.1	35.6	45.2	1.6	1.7	+2,050	+33.4	+493	+12.8	+1,515	+693	+42	+42.9
	Subdivision	2,431	4,320	1,194	1,550	1,189	2,720	48	50	49.1	35.9	48.9	63.0	2.0	1.2								
T/V	Lennoxville	3,699	3,860	2,653	2,790	996	980	50	90	71.7	72.3	326.9	25.4	1.4	2.3								
SUB	Orford	324	495	155	150	169	335	-	10	47.8	30.3	52.2	67.7	-	2.0	+171	+52.8	-5	-3.2	+166	+98.2	+10	+400.0
	TOTAL	6,454	8,675	4,002	4,490	2,354	4,035	98	150	62.0	51.8	36.5	46.5	1.5	1.7	+2,221	+34.4	+488	+12.2	+1,681	+71.4	+52	+531

NUMERICAL AND FERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUÉBEC*	TOTAL	NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT						
		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANÇAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANÇAIS	OTHER AUTRES		
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	<u>COMPTON</u>	2,113	2,113	4,221	4,221	12,577	12,577	242	242	1,111	1,111	- 2,045	-10.5	7,47	-1.2	2,205	-11.4
Sub	Pury	1,774	1,774	379	379	94	94	30	30	17	17	- 137	-17.1	64	-22.4	114	-20.7
Sub	Clifton Parc-Est	1,114	1,114	121	121	14	14	1	1	-	-	- 1	-0.0	11	-17.4	10	-2.9
Sub	Compton	1,701	1,715	274	274	1,111	1,111	1	1	-	-	- 6	-0.0	34	+12.4	34	+3.2
	Sub	772	81	173	67	14	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vill.	Compton	-43	505	91	55	457	456	5	5	-	-	14,5	10.0	84,2	+1.1	1,3	-
Sub	Compton Station	2,117	2,305	427	550	1,139	1,240	24	24	15	15	+ 88	+4.0	7	+1.3	102	+6.2
	Sub	847	915	101	145	771	700	10	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
T/V	Waterville	1,330	1,490	451	420	97	1,140	11	10	10	10	- 13	-2.1	6,2	+7.6	703	+5.9
Sub	Eaton	1,714	1,945	1,680	1,367	2,145	2,565	69	69	20	20	+ 151	+4.1	110	+9.1	320	+14.3
	Sub	1,593	1,515	1,41	1,12	1	1	51	51	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
T/V	Cookshire	1,411	1,595	320	355	1,121	1,242	7	7	17	19	+ 7	+4.1	76,3	+6.5	1,4	+0.3
Vill.	Sawyerville	79	874	254	441	422	411	1	1	1	1	- 77	-1.1	40,5	+8.0	48,0	+1.2
Sub	Hampden	277	160	37	25	12	15	2	2	1	1	- 117	-4.3	14	+20.4	105	+45.7
Sub	Lingwick	1,129	1,550	212	78	1,057	1,121	17	17	21	14,7	+ 27	+16.0	227	+15.7	8	+47.1

NUMERICAL AND FERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT																
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES										
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	%	No.	%	No.	%										
	(Compton-Lingwick)																												
T/V	Sub	8.2	7.1	176	166	101	98	15	17	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1														
	Sectriewm	1,559	1,500	267	253	774	756	2	18	1.7	1.7	74.4	76.0	7.2	1.1														
Sub	Newport	1,174	924	2	275	24	25	2	17	1.8	1.8	67.1	67.4	15	1.7	-	-173	-24.0	-	-121	-29.1	+	+111.7						
	TOTAL	10,413	11,057	4,176	4,047	2,162	2,141	171	167	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	-	-173	-1.6	-	-447	-11.0	-	-124	-1.7	-	-17	-41.4		
Sub	Hereford	249	215	52	51	41	39	-	-	1.6	1.6	27.2	27.2	1.7	1.7	-	-	-17	-7.1	-	-1	-4.4	-	-	-17	-7.1	-	-17	-41.5

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMÉRIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT											
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS			FRENCH FRANCAIS			OTHER AUTRES			ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DTV	FRONTENAC	30,600	27,295	331	280	30,226	26,965	43	50	1.1	1.0	98.8	98.8	0.1	0.2	-3,305	-10.8	-	51	-15.4	-3,261	-10.8	-	7	-16.		
SUB	Milan	45	170	41	70	2,16	2,16	-	-	10.1	13.	84.7	84.7	-	1.0	-152	-35.3	-	6	-14.6	-184	-36.8	+	5	+100.		
DIV	WOLFE	18,335	16,200	411	395	17,990	15,780	34	25	2.2	2.4	97.6	97.4	0.2	0.2	-2,135	-11.6	-	16	-3.9	-2,110	-11.8	-	9	-26.		
CMP	Dudswell	1,23	1,17	716	646	1,144	1,128	-	6	7.2	10.2	80.5	80.5	0.3	0.1	-	145	-14.5	-	21	-5.2	-	134	-15.5	-	1	-12.
VIL	Subdivision	12	10	117	117	115	115	-	0	14.1	14.6	85.4	85.4	0.5	0.5	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
VIL	Bishopton	1,15	1,09	1,12	1,11	1,16	1,15	-	0	14.1	14.3	85.7	85.7	0.1	0.1	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
VIL	Marceline	1,12	1,09	46	45	1,18	56	-	-	17.0	19.0	92.7	92.7	0.1	0.2	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

FRONTENAC

Milan (61)

(61)	<u>Milan</u>	(Compton) (pt.)	120	37	83	-
(61)	Milan	(Frontenac) (pt.)	285	4	281	-
			405	41	364	-

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NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC	TOTAL	NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE			CHANGE - CHANGEMENT						
		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES	TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS	FRENCH FRANCAIS	OTHER AUTRES		
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS																	
CANTONS DE L'EST																	
(COMBINATION)																	
DRUMMOND	2,849	2,665	733	650	2,107	2,005	9	10									
RICHMOND	7,931	7,770	2,503	2,519	4,443	4,980	15	31									
TOTAL	10,780	10,435	3,236	3,169	6,550	6,985	24	41	32.0%	36.1%	1.0%	1,000	+ 3,2	+ 7%	2.3%	+ 435	+ 4.3%

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

TOWNSHIP		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT								
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
DIV.	DRUMMOND	56,220	64,144	2,423	1,975	55,577	61,930	220	240	4.2	3.1	595	596.9	0.3	0.4	+ 5,925	10.2	- 448	18.5	+ 6,353	21.4	+ 20	+	9.1
Sub.	DURHAM-SUD	1,143	1,091	285	211	948	925	-	5	24.9	24.2	75.1	75.3	-	0.5	- 48	4.2	- 20	7.0	- 33	3.8	+ 5	+	100.0
	SUB	703	630	230	232	475	405	-	-	32.6	36.2	57.4	53.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VILL.	DURHAM-SUD	438	469	55	35	393	420	-	5	12.6	7.6	87.4	91.3	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub.	KINGSEY	1,401	1,270	189	159	1,212	1,115	-	-	13.5	12.2	86.5	87.8	-	-	- 131	9.4	- 34	18.0	- 97	8.0	-	-	-
Sub.	ULVERTON	305	370	259	231	37	65	9	5	84.9	76.7	12.1	121.7	3.0	1.7	- 5	1.6	- 29	11.2	+ 28	75.7	- 4	44.4	-
	TOTAL	2,849	2,665	733	650	2,117	2,013	9	10	25.7	24.4	74.0	75.2	0.3	0.4	- 184	6.5	+ 83	11.3	- 102	4.8	+ 1	+	11.1

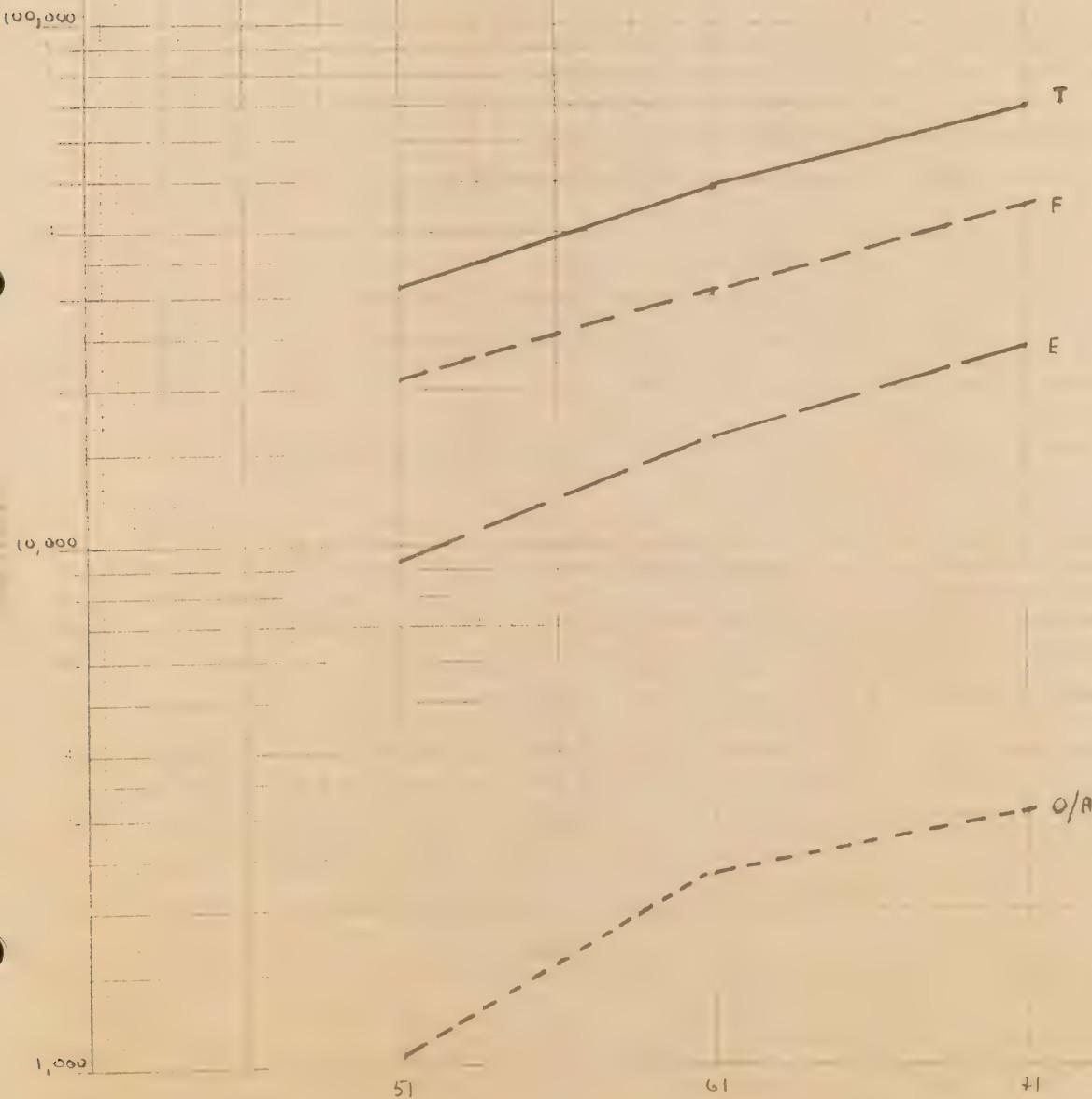
NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

<u>QUEBEC</u>		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT									
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES			
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
DIV.	RICHMOND	42,232	41,040	5,337	4,770	36,624	36,180	271	190	12,611	11,686	7,877	9	0	70,5	-	1,192	-2,8	+567	-10,6	-	544	-1,5	-81	-29,9
Sub.	CLEVELAND	3,371	3,740	1,169	1,131	3,819	3,075	57	57	11,028	10,797	7,970	4	1	0,3	+*	1,718	+7,8	-11	+0,7	+420	+11,7	+4	+7,1	
	SUB.	1,299	1,470	763	740	518	490	28	49	57,250	54,344	44,419	2	22,7											
T/V	RICHMOND	4,072	4,320	923	915	3,121	3,385	28	20	22,721	21,276	16,678	4	0	70,3										
Sub.	MELBOURNE	1,664	1,780	837	815	794	905	42	20	51,441	50,047	47,850	8	1	71,1	+*	110	+7,1	+18	+2,2	+111	+14,0	-	+31,5	
	SUB.	1,114	1,040	551	542	547	585	16	20	49,146	48,349	45,151	8	1	41,										
Vill.	KINGSBURY	123	200	49	35	98	125	-	-	1,115	15,277	17,754	3	-	-										
Vill.	MELBOURNE	423	460	261	315	179	145	13	-	61,762	53,231	231,5	3	1	-										
	TOTAL	7,031	7,570	2,173	2,111	4,443	4,980	15	13	15,332	13,265	9,3	1	1,1		+*	35	+7,7	+7	+1,3	+5,7	+12,7	-	+5,7	



CHATEAUGUAY & HUNTINGDON :

LÉVELS AND TRENDS
IN THE TRENCHES.





Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

TO
A

ALL BOARD MEMBERS

FROM
DE

DON CARTWRIGHT

April 27, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS

DUHAMEL REPORT (MAP NO. 1)

The maps of the individual provinces on which recommended districts are delimited are clear and simple. The same format could be used in the second report with the possible substitution of a "zip-a-tone" pattern for red boundaries. This is quite optional and it may be more desirable to present a district linearly rather than areally.

In my opinion it is the large scale maps that illustrate individual districts that need to be adjusted. The message that is conveyed through a map is lost if one tries to present too much information on a single map. For example, the map of the recommended districts in Eastern Ontario presents the following information:

- Names of counties, townships, major cities and approximately thirty-four towns
- Several rivers and streams only two of which are named
- All major railway lines (no roads)
- Township boundaries (census subdivisions)
- County boundaries (census divisions)
- Federal electoral boundaries (green)
- Provincial electoral boundaries (blue)
- Boundary of a district recommended for reconsideration (broken red)
- Boundary of district recommended (red)
- One bench-mark (spot elevation)

It should be asked whether some of this information could be deleted without interfering with the message. In fact, it is recommended that this be done so that a message comes through. Railways, rivers and the bench-mark could be removed since district boundaries do not relate to these surface features. The names of towns, cities and townships can be a part of the base map and in a subdued tone as they are in the Duhamel Report. County names may also appear on the base map (in soft tones) or they may be incorporated into the title of the map.

In my opinion the electoral boundaries and the district boundaries compete with one another, hence, the prime message in the map - the location of recommended districts - is lost. Assuming that all these boundaries are required on the map the task is to lessen the impact of the former to allow the latter (the message) to come through.

MAP NO. 2

The names of townships and certain towns have been omitted from this map because it is assumed they will be presented in the softer tones described above. No roads, railways, rivers, streams nor bench-marks have been presented. In addition to electoral, census, and district boundaries, the boundary of the National Capital Region has been included. An intermediate level of impact has been introduced by presenting electoral boundaries in black rather than in colour. (It is assumed also that census boundaries could be delimited in the softer grey tones as with township names). The major impact is now the boundary of the recommended district; the only coloured line on the map.

Disadvantages

The major problem with this map is the difficulty in locating provincial and federal electoral districts. Names of individual districts can be placed along each boundary varying the type of script for each, federal or provincial, but it takes time to trace each district. This may be considered a minor irritant since the main function of the map is to illustrate a recommended district.

....

MAP NO. 3

To eliminate one boundary that must be accommodated on these large-scale maps, it is possible to use a "zip-a-tone" pattern that illustrates the areal extent of the recommended district. This pattern will not obliterate names of townships, etc., and reproduces well for publication. To remove a second set of boundaries, electoral districts, an acetate overlay can be bound with the base map. Although costly, this is a very effective way of separating different kinds of information. It is also possible to include more data on the base map since a certain amount of "noise" has been removed. Furthermore, for those who are not concerned about the juxtaposition of electoral districts and bilingual districts, the base map can be seen without superimposing other districts.

MAP NO. 4

Considering the added cost of overlays, it is possible to use more than one areal pattern to illustrate a bilingual district, or districts, and to place electoral boundaries directly on the map. This can be done by varying the design of the boundary or by using colour as in map No. 1. Once again, names of electoral districts can be printed directly on the boundaries in a bolder type than the grey tones of counties and townships. It is also possible to use a number code to designate various electoral districts as in the overlay of map No. 3.

The significant thing to determine is the purpose of the map and to be certain that extraneous information does not detract from the map.

D.G. Cartwright

O_N_T_A_R_I_O

It seems that the Official Languages Act of 1969 did not break any new ground in Ontario where bilingualism has been recognized by legislative documents since the establishment of the province.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 which detached Ontario from Quebec, far from isolating the French element of the new province, reinforced its position. The Government of Upper Canada, assembled in Newark, issued as one of its first decrees, a measure aimed at the protection of the French-speaking citizens: "Such Acts as have already passed or may hereafter pass the Legislature of this Province shall be translated into the French language for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Western district of the province and other French settlers who may come to reside within the province." ¹

In 1841, the Union Government at its first session in Kingston went even further and declared both French and English official languages.

In the schools, the teaching of the French language has always been officially accepted since the province came into existence. One of the clearest evidence in this respect is a letter addressed by the Ontario Minister of Education to the school trustees of Charlottenburg in Glengarry County: "I have the honour to state... that as the French is the recognized language of the country as well as the English, it is quite proper and lawful for the trustees to allow both languages to be taught in their schools to children whose parents may desire them to learn both..." ²

Parents who could afford it even sent their children to schools in Lower Canada "where they acquired the French language and manners" ³. Students exchanges between Ontario and Quebec are still quite popular, in particular for summer courses.

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1. Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1792-1804 (Toronto 1911) p. 23.
 2. Egerton Ryerson, April 24, 1857, cited by C.B. Sissons, Bilingual Schools in Canada (Toronto 1917) p. 27.
 3. "Col John Clark Memoirs" in Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records, vol. VII (Toronto 1906) p. 185

The report of the Merchant-Scott-Côté Commission of 1927 recognized the rights of the first settlers and missionaries, and recommended the acceptance of certain linguistic and cultural differences.

Even the Catholic Church at the time of Regulation XVII encouraged all the ecclesiastics to be bilingual: "We urge all priests engaged in the sacred ministry to become more thoroughly conversant in the knowledge and use of the two languages and, discarding all motives of rivalry, to adopt one or the other according to the requirements of the faithful..."⁴

It is thus only reasonable that our present days Government wished to respect rights which have been asserted by provincial authorities and to ensure that its own services be given in both official languages where it is warranted.

4. Benedict XI, to the bishops of Canada, Sept. 8, 1916.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)Calendar of Events and Topics

(Fourth revision - April 24, 1973)

May 29, 1972 - Order-in-Council appoints the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (P.C. 1972-1125, 25 May 1972)

June 28, 29, 1972 - First General Meeting in Ottawa

August 14, 15, 1972 - Second General Meeting in Ottawa

September 22, 23, 1972 - Third General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Meeting with National Capital Commission Officials
- b. Meeting with Mayor of Ottawa
- c. Adoption of "Information Sheet" on Board's mandate
- d. Study of minority concentrations in Newfoundland and Labrador
- e. Study of minority concentration in Prince Edward Island
- f. Visits delayed until after Federal elections

November 3, 4, 1972 - Fourth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Letters to Premiers of the ten provinces, informing them of the Board's enquiry and forthcoming consultations. (October 13 and 14, 1972)
- b. Enquiry on the status of official languages at departmental offices serving potential bilingual districts. (October 23, 1972)
- c. Meeting with Chairman of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality
- d. Study of minority concentrations in British Columbia
- e. Study of minority concentrations in Nova Scotia
- f. Rejection of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace region as bilingual districts of British Columbia

November 13-17, 1972 - Visit of Labrador, Nouveau Québec and Newfoundland

December 7, 1972 - Visit of Coquitlam area in British Columbia

December 10-13, 1972 - Visit of Yarmouth-Digby, Nova Scotia

December 12, 1972 - Release of special bulletin, 1971 Census of Canada - Population, Specified Mother Tongue, by Statistics Canada

January 12-13, 1973 - Fifth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Provisional recommendation of Division "D" - Labrador West, as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- b. Provisional recommendation of the Port au Port Peninsula as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- c. Provisional recommendation of Schefferville as a bilingual district of Quebec
- d. Provisional recommendation of the Yarmouth-Digby area as a bilingual district of Nova Scotia
- e. Provisional rejection of Coquitlam as a bilingual district of British Columbia
- f. Study of minority concentrations in New Brunswick
- g. Provisional recommendation of New Brunswick as a bilingual district
- h. Study of minority concentrations in Alberta
- i. Provisional rejection of Hinton as a bilingual district of Alberta
- j. Meeting with Commissioner of Official Languages

January 16, 1973 - Visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville, Alberta

February 4-7, 1973 - Visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River area

February 16-17, 1973 - Sixth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Study of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan
- b. Study of minority concentrations in Manitoba
- c. Report on visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville-(Lac La Biche) region and decision pertaining to the area
- d. Report on visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River region and decision pertaining to the area

February 19-20, 1973 - Visit of Egmont and meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government in Charlottetown

February 26, 1973 - Meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government in Fredericton

March 5, 1973 -

March 12, 1973 - a. Meeting with B.C. minority representatives in Vancouver

- b. Meeting with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria
- c. Visit of the Morinville-Légal-St. Albert region in Alberta

March 23-24, 1973 - Seventh General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on visit of Egmont and decision pertaining to the area
- b. Report on meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government and conclusion
- c. Report on meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government and conclusion
- d. Report on meeting with the B.C. provincial government and conclusion
- e. Report on visit of Morinville-Légal-St. Albert and decision pertaining to the area

- f. Study of minority concentrations in Ontario
- g. Discussion of the elements and general outline of the Board's findings, conclusions and recommendations
- h. Meeting with the Secretary of State

March 31, 1973 - Meeting with Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver, B.C.

April 2, 1973 - Meeting with B.C. provincial government in Victoria

Meeting with ACF of Alberta in Edmonton, Alta.

April 3, 1973 - Visit of St-Albert, Morinville and Legal, Alta.

April 8/9, 1973 - Meeting with francophone groups in St. Boniface and Ste-Anne, Manitoba

April 9, 1973 - Meeting with the Manitoba provincial government in Winnipeg

April 10, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Regina, Sask.

Meeting with the Saskatchewan provincial government in Regina, Sask.

April 11, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Saskatoon, Sask.

Meeting with ACFC leaders in North Battleford, Sask.

April 15, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives in Windsor, Ont.

April 16/17, 1973 - Meetings with community representatives in Windsor and Chatham, Ontario

April 27, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO and social clubs representatives in Ottawa, Ontario

April 27/28, 1973 - Eighth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on meeting with Mayor of St-John N.B. on March 27
- b. Report on visit of Vancouver and consultations with B.C. government
- c. Report on visit of Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville and Legal

- d. Report on visit of St. Boniface, Ste-Anne etc. and consultations with Manitoba government
- e. Report on meeting in Regina and consultations with Saskatchewan government
- f. Report on meetings in Saskatoon and North Battleford
- g. Report on visit of Windsor-Essex-Kent
- h. Study of maps format for Board's final report
- i. Resumption of study of potential districts in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario
- j. Study of minority concentrations in Montreal and Eastern Townships
- k. Review of first drafts of "regional introductions" for the final report

April 29, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives of Southern Ontario, in Toronto

May 7, 1973 - Meetings with minority representatives of the Montreal area, in Montreal

May 14, 1973 - Meetings with regional leaders in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke and visit of Eastern Townships

May 25/26, 1973 - Ninth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on meeting in Toronto
- b. Report on meetings in Montreal
- c. Report on meetings in Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships
- d. Study of remaining minority concentrations in Quebec
- e. Review and final decisions re:
 - Newfoundland
 - Prince Edward Island
 - Nova Scotia
 - New Brunswick
 - British Columbia
 - Alberta
 - Saskatchewan
 - Manitoba

f. Decision re mapping methods

June 4, 1973 - Visit of Quebec City (Sillery), Valcartier region and Gaspé, Qué.

June 11, 1973 - Visit of Argenteuil-Rawdon-Montreal (2nd), Qué.

June 22/23, 1973 - Tenth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of visit to Quebec City (Sillery), Valcartier region and Gaspé, Qué.
- b. Report of visit to Argenteuil-Rawdon-Montreal (2nd), Qué.
- c. (Reports on other areas visited and consultations held, if any)
- d. Review of the first draft of the Board's report

July 2, 1973 - Visit of Pontiac-Gatineau-Papineau, Qué.

July 9, 1973 - Visit of Chicoutimi area, Qué.

July 20/21, 1973 - Eleventh General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of visit to Pontiac-Gatineau-Papineau, Qué.
- b. Report of visit to Chicoutimi area
- c. Review of the second draft of the Board's report

July 30 to August 10, 1973 - (Office staff holiday)

August 14, 1973 -

August 20, 1973 -

August 27, 1973 -

September 3, 1973 -

September 14/15, 1973 - Twelfth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Review and approval of final draft
of the report

The following areas, identified as potential bilingual districts, have not been visited.

The Board is requested to indicate their intention to visit or dispense with a visit for planning purposes.

- Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond, N.S.
- Storthoaks-Reciprocity-Antler-Gravelbourg-Shaunavon-Assiniboia-Willow Bunch, Sask.
- Zenon Park-Arborfield, Sask.
- Prud'homme-Vonda, Sask.
- Prince Albert, Sask.
- Cheval Blanc and Montagne School Districts, Man.
- St. Lazare, Man.
- Ste-Rose, Man.
- St-George-Powerview, Man.
- Welland-Port Colborne, Ont.
- Midland-Penetang, Ont.
- Prescott-Glengarry-Russell-Stormont-Carleton
- Cochrane-Migoma-Sudbury-Timiskaming-Renfrew-Nipissing, Ont.
- Meetings with M.S.P. of each province, representing the population of potential bilingual districts
- Consultations with provincial government of Newfoundland
- Consultations with provincial government of Nova Scotia
- Consultations with provincial government of Alberta

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUFS (1972)

Missions, initiatives, disponibilité et participation des membres
du Conseil aux rencontres et visites des régions minoritaires

<u>Point</u>	<u>Précis</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
13/14 novembre	Churchill Falls (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers L. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14/15 novembre	Wabush-Labrador City (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Schefferville (Québec)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Saint-Jean (Québec)	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
17 novembre	Pointe au Pois (Gouvernement provincial)	J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
7 décembre	Conviction (C.-F.)	H. Hickman	H. Hickman	H. Hickman
10-13 décembre	Yarmouth-Highy (N.-F.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
16 janvier	St-Paul-Bonnyville (Alta.)	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers
4-6 février	Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville Peace River (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright
19/20 février	Charlottetown, Summerside (I.-P.-E.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox F. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
26 février	Fredericton (N.-B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox F. Duckworth L. Lamontagne L. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox F. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox F. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency

Date	Lieu	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
31 mars	Vancouver (FCF de C.B.)	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright
2 avril	Victoria (C.B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright
3/4 avril	Morinville, Légal, St-Albert Westlock (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency
9 avril	Winnipeg (Manitoba) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency

Date	Emplacement	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
10 avril	Regina (Sask.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin — A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin — A. Regimbal R. Morency
11 avril	North Battleford (Sask.)	J. Carrothers L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	— L. Lamontagne A. Monnin — A. Regimbal R. Morency	— L. Lamontagne A. Monnin — A. Regimbal R. Morency
11 avril	Saskatoon (Sask.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne
16 avril	Windsor-Essex-Kent (Ont.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal Y. Raymond N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox — A. Regimbal — N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox — A. Regimbal — N. Morrison D. Cartwright
29 avril	Toronto (Ont.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
7 mai	Montréal-Argenteuil (Qué.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14 mai	Cantons de l'Est (Qué.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
4 juin	Ville de Québec (Sillery), région de Valcartier et Gaspé, Qué.			

Participation

Disponibilité

Intérêt

Projet

Méte

11 juin

Argenteuil-Rawdon-Montreal (2e), Québec.

2 juillet

Pontiac-Gatineau-Papineau, Québec.

9 juillet

Région de Chicoutimi, Québec.

14 août

Date

20 août

Intérêt

Participation

Disponibilité

Participation

27 août

3 septembre

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DEUXIÈME CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Procès Verbal de la Huitième Réunion

27 et 28 avril, 1973

OTTAWA

La huitième réunion du deuxième Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues (1972) a été convoquée par le président pour le vendredi 27 avril, 1973 à 9 heures, à la salle de conférences, 110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa, (Ont.).

Participant à la réunion:

- M. Paul Fox, Toronto (Ont), président
 - Mme Jane Carrothers, Calgary, (Alta)
 - Ms. Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, (N.S.)
 - M. W. H. Hickman, Victoria (C.B.)
 - M. Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, (Ont)
 - M. William Mackey, Québec, (Québec)
 - M. Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, (Man.)
 - Mme Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, (Québec)
 - M. Alfred Regimbal, Sudbury, (Ont.)
 - M. Adélard Savoie, Moncton, (N.B.)
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- M. Neil Morrison, Ottawa, secrétaire général
 - M. Roland Morency, Ottawa, secrétaire adjoint

Assistant également à la réunion:

- M. Donald Cartwright, conseiller en recherche,
Ottawa, (Ont.)
- Mlle Laura Schiff, secrétaire

Introductory Remarks

In opening the meeting, the Chairman welcomed back Mr. Morrison, Secretary-general, who had been absent for some time owing to illness. The Chairman raised the question of meeting on Saturday afternoon in view of the very lengthy agenda which might be difficult to cover in the day and a half usually allowed for meetings. However, members felt that the Board should attempt to go as fast as possible and adjourn at the usual time, mid-day Saturday, since some of them had plane reservations to return home later on Saturday afternoon.

I - ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Mackey, appuyé par Mme Carrothers, propose l'adoption de l'ordre du jour.
Proposition approuvée.

II - PROCES VERBAL DE LA 7IEME SEANCE, LES 23 ET 24 MARS, 1973

Mrs. Carrothers pointed out that there was an error in the report of her efforts to meet with the Alberta Provincial Government (III, No. 7 - Page 6, line 5). In the second half of the sentence, the view attributed to her was actually that of the Provincial Government. Moved by Mrs. Carrothers and seconded by Mr. Savoie that the minutes be amended (Fifth line, page 6) to read: "She said that the situation vis-a-vis the minorities in Alberta is very precarious and the Government would have liked the situation to cool down before a meeting is held with the provincial officials"; and that the minutes thus amended be approved. Motion carried.

III - BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:1. Correspondence:

Mr. Fox reported the letters he had written to Provincial Premiers or other ministers of Provincial Governments on behalf of the Board. Copies of these letters will be forwarded to all members by the Secretary, following the meeting.

Mrs. Carrothers said that she had sent a personal note to Mr. Boucher, Under-secretary of State thanking him on behalf of the Board for the social evening during the last meeting.

Mr. Savoie said that, as agreed, he had written Monseigneur Maltais, Rector of the University of Sherbrooke, requesting him to arrange a meeting for the Board in Sherbrooke. He had asked Monseigneur Maltais to communicate with Mme Raymond about arrangements. Mr. Savoie has also spoken to Monseigneur Maltais personally when he was in Sherbrooke recently and felt that there should be no problem about arranging meetings for the Board with representatives of various groups. Similarly, Mr. Hickman had written to Dr. Denis Healey, Principal of Bishop University, Lennoxville, asking him if he would be good enough to arrange for a meeting with members of the Board during their visit to the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Morency reported to the Board that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Donald Cyr of Bonnyville, Alberta, who said that he felt that Francophones in the Bonnyville area had not been properly consulted with respect to the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. Mr. Morency informed Mr. Cyr the work had not yet been completed in Alberta and assured him that he would be contacted later by representatives of the Board.

2. Report by Mr. Savoie on meeting with Mayor of Saint-John, N.B.

M. Savoie a déclaré que sa rencontre avec M. le Maire Lockhart de la ville de Saint-John avait été très sympathique. Le Maire a demandé l'aide du Conseil pour trouver un moyen quelconque d'obtenir des fonds pour rencontrer le supplément du coût pour satisfaire au besoin du bilinguisme. Il est important de souligner que les contribuables devront payer plus pour obtenir de tels services. Il lui a été suggéré d'envoyer un bref au Conseil des Districts bilingues et aussi la possibilité d'une réunion avec le Conseil, si M. Lockhart visite Ottawa plus tard. M. Savoie a constaté lors de cette visite que tous les documents officiels de la ville de Saint-John étaient présentés dans les deux langues.

3. Report by Dr. Hickman on meetings with the Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver, March 31, and Ministers of the Government of British Columbia, in Victoria, April 2

Since dictated or written observations of various Board members about these meetings have already been circulated (See Annexes A, B, C, and D), Dr. Hickman made only a very brief verbal report. He said that the meeting in Vancouver with Francophone representatives had not been very meaningful or helpful. However, the meeting with Ministers in Victoria had been very satisfactory. Although it was unlikely that there would be a bilingual district in B.C., the general attitude of the Government representatives to bilingualism was very sympathetic. Mr. Fox observed that the Ministers had expressed the willingness on the part of the Provincial Government to provide services in French but that they were not quite sure how this should be done and further that they had had no demands for such services.

Concernant la réunion avec les Francophones à Vancouver, M. Regimbal a dit que durant sa visite il avait senti qu'il y avait une préparation assez dirigée. La majorité, parlant d'une seule voix, n'était pas très réaliste. M. Regimbal a commenté sur sa rencontre avec M. Bouchard de Radio-Canada qui était très optimiste au sujet du bilinguisme à Vancouver.

4. Report by Mrs. Carrothers and others, on meetings in Edmonton, St. Albert, Morinville and Légal in Alberta, April 2, and 3.

(For more detailed account of meetings in Alberta, the summary by Mr. Morency and notes by Mrs. Carrothers and Mr. Lamontage in Annexes B and C) Mrs. Carrothers read to the meeting some excerpts from their notes about the visit to Edmonton and other small centres, in Alberta, North of Edmonton, including particular reference to the following points:

- At the meeting in Edmonton on Monday evening with a group of influential Franco-Albertan leaders, it had been reported that the Association Canadienne Française de l'Alberta had presented a brief to the provincial Government in December and that the Government had not been at all helpful or encouraging regarding the Association's brief.

- Justice André Déchène, past President of L'ACFA, who knows the area North of Edmonton very well made some helpful remarks about the boundaries of the proposed district including small centres which ought to be included and others which might better be left out. Mr. Savoie added that Judge Déchène had advised against including the Westlock area, including the towns of Westlock and Clyde which are only about five per cent Francophones and large numbers of those of other ethnic origin who are very antipathic. The Judge felt that to include Westlock area in a district would raise a row or a strong reaction which would only damage the French cause. Others in meetings which the Board attended in towns North of Edmonton in the main were against including Westlock except one young man who had made a very strong emotional appeal for including the town. Mr. Savoie suggested that if Board members were in Edmonton again, it would be a good idea to visit Westlock and discuss the question possibly with the Mayor and others in the town.

- Mrs. Carrothers commented about the meeting at St. Albert and Morinville where the views expressed appear to be mixed with reactions ranging from favourable to sceptical to opposed. Some representatives of other ethnic groups were against bilingual districts and indeed, the concept of bilingualism itself, and disliked the use of the word "others". The Mayor of St. Albert was not contrary but had a very sceptical attitude. His chief concern was to get some money to promote a museum of French culture. He stressed that St. Albert was not a part of Edmonton but was a part of the municipal district of Sturgeon and that should a bilingual district be created, he would want St. Albert to be a part of it together with other towns and villages in Sturgeon, ie, Légal, Morinville,

Picardville, Vimy, etc. At Morinville, in addition to Mayor Stappleton, we met Mrs. Kryskow, Chairman of the School Board, the Town Clerk, Mr. Brochu, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Curé, Father Primeau. The Mayor was very reluctant about the creation of the bilingual districts which he was afraid would scare people away from moving into the area although he agreed with Board members that this was an emotional and not a logical or rational reaction. M. Savoie added that the Curé also was very sceptical and expressed the feeling that bilingual districts offered very little. He asked: "Are you serious. Coming here just for that?".

- At a meeting of about 15 people, all Francophones, in Légal, discussions largely centered around the question of including Westlock. The consensus of the villagers present was that it should not, with the exception of one young man who made a very strong and passionate plea for including Westlock and for conceiving bilingual districts on a grand scale rather than a limited one, he urged that one should not retreat but should attempt to expand and ignore the opposition. Another meeting was held in the Town Hall with the Mayor and other officials of Légal at which most of the discussion was about schools and education which was also a topic of major concern at other meetings. The town council at Légal conducts its business in French and believes itself to be the only town council in Alberta which does this.

- Mrs. Carrothers pointed out that the question of multi-culturalism kept coming up in connection with discussions about bilingualism. She felt that bilingualism would be more acceptable to the other minorities, at least in Alberta or the West, if it was linked to multi-culturalism. Mr. Mackey felt that this was an important consideration and that the Board should discuss the question of multi-culturalism in relation to bilingual districts. The Chairman felt it would be better to defer consideration of this matter and discuss it later under another item on the Agenda.

- Mr. Lamontagne remarked that the importance of radio and television in French had emerged strongly at meetings both in Vancouver and in the Edmonton area. People in both places had protested that too much was coming from Quebec and that there was not enough local programming. This prompted a discussion about provision of broadcasting services in general. Ms. Duckworth asked if the Board can assume that proclamation of bilingual districts implied that broadcasting services in both languages would therefore be made available. It was



pointed out that nearly everywhere, next to education, broadcasting was the subject most frequently mentioned. Mr. Morrison referred to the T.V. situation in the Windsor area and Father Regimbal mentioned the importance the French-speaking people in that area attached to the French radio station for the preservation of their language and culture. The Chairman remarked that he had taken it for granted that there would be a section in the Report to discuss issues of broader concern than simply bilingual districts, such as broadcasting. Mr. Lamontagne also pointed out that some consideration should be given to the problem of technical education which is a federal matter. This issue had been raised at the meetings in Alberta. Arising out of a discussion about services in the area of Alberta, Mr. Mackey said he thought that frequency of contact by people for services was an important factor that should be taken into consideration.

- As a general observation Mr. Savoie said that he had returned from this trip with a different feeling than he had expected initially. He felt there was less opposition than he had expected and he did not find such strongly anti-French and anti-bilingualism atmosphere as was generally believed existe. He also referred to the emphasis given to multi-culturalism. He stressed the importance of these visits on the spot and said there had been resentment in this area of Alberta where the first Board had not taken the trouble to see them. He felt that members of the Board should go to as many potential areas as possible. "Il est important que les gens posent beaucoup de questions. Ils se sont déclarés favorables. Il va falloir exploiter à la limite. Les gens ont apprécié notre venue. Ma réaction fut alors très favorable". Father Regimbal commented on the concept of the nature in size of districts arising out of the views expressed so strongly by the young man in the meeting in Morinville. "Une idée en est sortie: un district bilingue doit être en rapport avec des engagements. Il faut insister sur ce fait: donner de l'aide au gens qui sont là."

- There was a general discussion about the scope of the Board's powers and responsibilities and its limitations and how they should be applied in relation to the needs of various localities or regions. Ms. Duckworth said it should be pointed out to people what things the Board can and cannot do, and therefore we should not promise or lead them to expect things we cannot deliver. Mr. Regimbal said we are limited in what we can be expected to do. He asked: "How do we play it?" In some places it should be high key and in others low key. Mr. Fox said that the Board has to make its recommendations in terms of its job. He felt there was no uniform or universal form, and that the Board would simply have to try to adjust to

reality. Mr. Savoie said the conditions vary across the country and if the concept was pushed too hard everywhere it might be disastrous. "If faut s'adapter aux circonstances. C'est une des responsabilités que nous avons et nous devons transmettre aux gens notre message."

5. Report of Judge Monnin on meetings in Manitoba

M. Monnin mentionna que les personnes rencontrées étaient des Francophones, à l'exception du premier ministre.

One of the principal concerns discussed by these French-speaking representatives in the meetings at both St. Boniface and Ste. Anne was the problem of ensuring federal services in French to the French-speaking population in practically all the federal government offices located in Winnipeg, outside the proposed limits of Federal Bilingual Districts. Two solutions proposed were the possibility of relocating some of the offices to better meet the needs of the French population or the use of section 9(2) of the Act to increase the scope of bilingual services by federal departments. At the St. Boniface meeting, a new suggestion was also advanced that the possibility of extending the limits of a bilingual district to include a section of the commercial or business district of Winnipeg in which most of the federal offices would be located should be considered. Such an area might surround the Legislative Buildings and also include most of the Provincial offices. This suggestion was advanced the following day with Premier Schryer who replied that he saw no great problem or difficulty in this regard providing the language minority justified it.

The Premier was also asked if he saw any objection to a federal district jumping the boundary between two provinces such as in the case of St. Lazare in Manitoba and the neighbouring area (Rocanville) in Saskatchewan. He said he could foresee no problem.

It had been suggested in discussions that both St. Vital and Fort Garry be included within the boundaries of the bilingual district if possible, in part to take into account the historic factors.

Judge Monnin summed up the attitude of the two representatives of the Manitoba Government, Mr. Schryer and M. Desjardins, with whom Board members had met as being very open and expressing a willingness to cooperate in pursuing common bilingual objectives

6. Report by Justice Monnin on meetings in Regina, Saskatoon and North Battleford and with the Government of Saskatchewan in Regina

Justice Monnin explained that the problem of the French-language minority is much more complex in Saskatchewan

than it is in Manitoba. He singled out three problems for special consideration:

- 1) "Le Petit Québec" in the South-Eastern corner of the province next to the Manitoba border which he felt could easily be resolved and indeed really didn't constitute a problem since it could be recommended as a bilingual district.
- 2) The Gravelbourg area - as a result of a suggestion made by Messrs. Rottier and M. Pinsonnault of the A.C.F.C. This situation should be examined again and previously proposed boundaries probably be revised to exclude certain municipalities.
- 3) In the north of the province, the situation should also be reconsidered. It seems doubtful that the Board should try to attach all possible small areas to one another in order to create a single large district. He felt it was sad but true that some rural municipalities such as St. Front-St. Brieux and the French-speaking community in towns like North Battleford were a loss and would have to be given up so far as bilingual districts are concerned.

Members of the Board met with representatives of the Saskatchewan government in Regina on Tuesday morning. These were the Honourable Edwin Tchorzewsky, Minister of Culture and Youth, his Deputy Minister, Mr. Frank Bogdasavich and Mr. Bud Still, Executive Assistant to the Minister. Mr. Monnin commented that the atmosphere was much more favourable than it had been with the previous administration although the province will do nothing itself about bilingual districts and is following a policy of multi-culturalism with assistance to all ethnic groups including the Francophones. The question of teaching other languages, specially Ukrainian and German, has arisen in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in fact instruction is being given in schools in some areas.

Concerning the linking of bilingualism with multi-culturalism the question of CBC policy in refusing broadcast in other languages was raised and the situation created at the St. Boniface station as a result of having been taken over by the CBC was discussed. Following its policies, CBC proposed dropping out language broadcasts but CRTC insisted they be continued for a period of one year.

The Minister in Regina expressed the view that to safeguard the good will of other ethnic groups it would be important to avoid "weak linkages" in delimiting bilingual areas. He mentioned the job security of unilingual employees in such districts. The expression "bilingual district" was also criticized as creating the wrong impression and it was suggested the term Official Languages District should be

used. The Deputy also stressed the need for the federal government to discuss with the provincial governments any recommendations made to it before implementing them. The Minister saw no difficulty in having a federal bilingual district straddle a boundary between two provinces.

Mr. Hickman said after visiting Saskatchewan, he had retreated from the view that we should have as big areas as possible as bilingual districts. He also questioned whether the Board should not visit or revisit some or all of the areas. Mr. Fox agreed that this was a point that should be kept in mind. Mr. Tcherzowski asked whom the Board had seen and in particular said the Board should visit and talk to people in the Gravelbourg area.

Mr. Lamontagne reported on the meeting he and the Chairman had had with Mme Thérèse Gaudet of Prince Albert, Northern Vice-President of the Association Culturelle Franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan, and with M. Emile Gaudet, Président du Cercle de l'ACFC de Saskatoon. They both expressed themselves against the idea of creating artificial districts or districts which were too large. They proposed leaving out St. Front-St. Brieux because the French community was weak and had little interest in the survival of the French fact, whereas the Arborfield area was, on the other hand, strong.

7. Report by M. Regimbal on the visit to the Windsor-Essex-Kent region, April 14, 15 and 16

M. Regimbal mentionna que c'était sa première visite dans cette région. Il a lu le texte de M. Fox, qui était, à son avis, très adéquat.

(Report on the Visit to Windsor and Chatham Ontario, April 15 and 16, 1973, by Paul Fox, attached as Annex A to Item No. 8 of the Agenda and distributed to Board members) However, in addition, Mr. Regimbal mentioned two or three personal impressions which had struck him and some questions which will have to be settled concerning the proposed boundaries for bilingual districts in this region.

En ce qui concerne les limites d'un district bilingue possible, il fut question de l'extrimité de la partie nord des Cantons de Dover dans le Comté de Kent et dans le Comté d'Essex, la partie sud du Canton d'Anderson et de Colchester-nord. Il y a très peu de Francophones dans ces parties des cantons et nous avons suggéré aux membres que peut-être il ne serait pas désirable d'inclure ces coins à l'intérieur d'un district bilingue. On voit qu'il n'y a pas beaucoup d'intérêt.

Le groupe a eu une réunion avec le Maire et des échevins à Chatham en dépit du fait qu'à cause des statistiques, il ne sera pas possible cette fois d'inclure

l'île de Chatham dans le district proposé comme le premier Conseil a fait. Il y avait eu une diminution de la proportion de la population de la langue maternelle française en rapport avec la population totale de la région. La ville de Chatham est hautement anglaise mais plusieurs services fédéraux y sont donnés et servent la population francophone de la partie sud de Dover. Evidemment les gens de Dover et de la partie est de Kent vont également à Windsor pour ces services et aussi de temps en temps aux autres bureaux situés à Wallaceburg.

Après la réunion à Chatham, le groupe s'est rendu à Paincourt; un petit village francophone (85%). Ensuite on s'est arrêté à l'école secondaire bilingue, à Paincourt, et on a eu une assez longue discussion avec deux professeurs et aussi avec plusieurs élèves. M. Regimbal a dit que l'impression qui lui a été laissée est que M. Charbonneau et M. Chauvin donnent leur tout. Il est extraordinaire de voir comme cela fait mal de voir des gens isolés de la sorte. C'est déprimant d'être dans une telle situation. Il n'y a aucune créativité dans cette région. Nous avons été obligés de leur dire les avantages indirects des districts bilingues. M. Regimbal s'est demandé: "Est-ce que le district bilingue peut faire quelque chose pour ça?" En général dans la région de Windsor les francophones sont pris dans cette industrialisation malgré leurs efforts et les districts bilingues. Le nombre total des gens de la langue maternelle française est imposant, mais ils sont dispersés et le taux d'assimilation est très élevé.

On a été impressionné encore une fois par l'importance donnée aux questions d'éducation et de communication de masse. L'enthousiasme des francophones de Windsor sur la venue de la radio française, il y a deux ans, est frappant. L'importance de la télévision française pour améliorer la langue parlée des enfants est aussi soulignée à Windsor et aux autres endroits de la banlieue.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cartwright commented briefly on the observations they had made on their tour of a number of small peripheral or outlying villages in Essex county by car on Tuesday, April 16. They had visited briefly and had talked to some people in such localities as Tecumseh, Sinclair Beach, Belle River, St. Joachim, Pointe aux Roches, Acroft, Mulberry and passed through Cumber and other villages but did not have time to visit the town of Essex. These are places that have mostly concentration of French mother tongue population, ranging approximately from 20 to 50% but declining. It is apparent that they were formerly separate villages or centres more or less isolated from the Windsor urban area, but that they are now becoming incorporated into metropolitan urban zone as the city grows and expands and that they are increasingly likely to be engulfed by a population of predominantly English mother tongue.

Mr. Morrison said that in his opinion Windsor presents one of the most difficult problems for the federal government in providing services in both official languages, partly because of the low percentage of the population which is francophone - near the 10% margin, and because they are so dispersed, particularly in the peripheral or outlying parts of the developing urban area.

Members of the group were told during their visits that there had been considerable migration, into the region, of French-speaking people from Northern Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick which had prevented an even sharper decline in the proportion of French mother tongue population. It is difficult to tell without having adequate and reliable statistics the extent of such migration or how much difference it has actually made.

Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Morrison felt that by the time of the next census there would be another decline in the proportion of French mother tongue or French-speaking population in the region which might necessitate a reconsideration or revision of boundaries. During the visit, the question had also arisen as to whether it would be preferable to have one large district incorporating the City of Windsor, more than half of Essex county and part of the Eastern part of Kent county or whether it might be wise to create two districts.

8. Report by Ms. Duckworth about arrangement for visiting the Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond region

The dates of May 16, 17 and 18 have been fixed for the visit to Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island and arrangements were in process of being worked out. The group planning to make the visit agreed to meet after the meeting to discuss detailed plans. This trip will follow the visit to the Eastern Townships on May 14 and 15.

As a point for consideration of future plans, M. Monnin mentioned that he would not be able to be present at the meeting of the Board to be held on May 25 and 26.

9. Rapport du Père Regimbal sur les dispositions prises en vue d'une rencontre qui aura lieu à Toronto, dimanche le 29 avril

M. Regimbal avisa les membres de sa rencontre avec M. Ryan Paquette de Hamilton et des démarches faites pour la visite prochaine de quelques douze personnes représentant les francophones de Toronto et d'autres villes d'Ontario Sud à l'Hôtel Constellation, dimanche, le 29 avril, à 14h30.

There followed a discussion about the problems of the members of the French-speaking minority living in large centres such as Toronto. They represent a small percentage of the population, widely dispersed, but at the same time frequently amounting to a substantial number larger than some of the rural areas being proposed as bilingual districts. How do you determine demand? Services are important or essential but how and where should they be provided? It was suggested that it is inexcusable the in places such as the International Airport at Toronto, it is difficult or even impossible to obtain services or papers in French. M. Regimbal répéta aux membres qu'il faut faire distinction entre demande et volonté de vivre. Les Français ne font pas de demandes parce qu'ils ne veulent pas être embarrassés. La nuance est subtile, mais il ne faut pas croire que parce qu'il y a quantité, il y a demande. "C'est frustrant pour nous, mais embarrassant pour la personne à qui on s'adresse". On a suuggéré qu'il devrait y avoir distinction entre le nombre de personnes dans une population et la fréquence des demandes au comptoir. M. Savoie a affirmé que si les services ne sont pas disponible, le public doit plier, car il faut arriver à destination. M. Mackey observed that the problem arises from the fact that people are not going to slow down the speed of communication simply to use French if it takes them longer to get service in that language and if they are capable of using the other language.

10. Propositions de M. Cartwright touchant les cartes géographiques du rapport du Conseil et étude des ébauches soumises à l'approbation du Conseil

Four maps were presented by Mr. Cartwright to the members of the Board to illustrate the possibility of design for maps at the large scale illustrating individual districts that are recommended.

The first map was extracted from the Duhamel report and certain features were discussed. These features are outlined in Mr. Cartwright's memorandum to the members of the Board dated April 27, 1973.

The major complaint of the large scale maps in the Duhamel report is the amount of "noise" that the reader receives, in particular the use of three separate colours tends to be confusing. The reader is uncertain as to which colour brings through the message of the map. It was recommended that Board members decide the type of information that they wish to have included on the map and determine whether some of the information presently illustrated in the Duhamel report could be omitted.

The second map presented was an attempt to illustrate how some noise could be omitted. All boundaries that are contained in the Duhamel report are contained in the second map but with the exception of the boundary for the district recommended colour has been eliminated. The red has been retained for the district and this is the information or the message of the map that comes through most readily. Because the other boundaries have been placed on the map in a pattern form rather than in a coloured form, they become more subdued. There were several disadvantages to this map and these were outlined to the members and are contained in the memorandum mentioned above.

The third map introduced a stylistic device of presenting the recommended district areally rather than linearly by the use of coloured lines. There are certain advantages to using a zip-a-tone pattern as illustrated in map No. 3 because the features that are marked on the map, such as boundaries place names, etc. will show through the zip-a-tone pattern.

Map no. 4 incorporated both the zip-a-tone pattern and the use of patterned lines (broken-lines, dotted lines, etc.) to delimit the various boundaries that must be incorporated on the map. The advantage of map no. 4 is that the information presented is done so at three levels. The first level is the grey tone, such as is used in the present report and certain cultural features such as the names of towns, villages and roads, plus the boundaries of census divisions and subdivisions can be presented in these light grey tones. The second level of information is the boundary of the federal-electoral district and the provincial-electoral district. This boundary is presented in a black-broken line or black-dotted line and because it is darker than the grey tones, it comes through as an intermediate message. The third level of information is the zip-a-tone pattern. This tends to dominate the map but subtly and presents the aerial limits of the recommended district. We now have three tones: the grey, the black and the closely dotted pattern of the zip-a-tone presenting information, but at the same time omitting the noise that is present in the maps of the Duhamel report.

After some discussion, the Board recommended that Mr. Cartwright consult with cartographers at Energy, Mines and Resources and prepare two maps for the next meeting. The first map will represent Eastern Ontario and will demonstrate the use of the three tones mentioned above. It will also present federal electoral district boundaries only. The Provincial Electoral District boundaries will not be illustrated in this map. In the grey tones, certain cultural features will be presented plus the boundaries of census divisions and census subdivisions. At the third level of information the zip-a-tone pattern will be incorporated to demonstrate the aerial distribution of the district recommended.

For the National Capital Region it was decided that no boundaries within the National Capital Region would be depicted but instead the term National Capital Region would be presented in both official languages to illustrate the location of this bilingual district but to lessen the impact of the district in the Final Report.

The second map to be prepared by EMR would delimit a recommended district in another part of Canada. It is probable that the Province of Saskatchewan will be selected to see how this design will suit that province.

A brief discussion concerning the small scale maps depicting the provinces and the whole of Canada followed. The Board members are anxious to have a map of Canada showing the location of districts recommended as the first map of the Report. Mr. Cartwright will investigate possible map projections that could be used to illustrate these districts. One of the problems of presenting a map for the whole of Canada is that if the map projection that is used is not a carefully selected one certain portions of the country such as Southern Ontario are practically lost whereas areas such as the Northwest Territories come through very prominently. It was also recommended that the present maps of the Duhamel report showing the recommended districts at a provincial scale could be maintained in the second Report of the Board; these maps represent the information clearly and simply and little improvement is necessary.

12h.15 the meeting adjourned for lunch.

2.00 p.m. the meeting reconvened to continue with the discussion of sample maps prepared by Mr. Cartwright and the kind of information the Board would like to see included on maps as well as in the written text for presentation in its final report.

The resume of this discussion and the conclusions arrived at is outlined above. In addition, following lunch there was some discussion about what should go in the Final Report and whether or not the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board also intends to publish a data book in which some of these maps should be included.

Mr. Mackey urged that as much of the data assembled by the Board as possible be made available to the public for the use of those concerned in government and others interested in language questions. Mr. Fox expressed concern that the more we try to include, the greater the possibility of slowing down the process. He felt that if the Board produced two volumes, both would have to come out at the same time and it is important to keep in mind the deadline.

Broadly speaking there seems to be two points of view among members: 1) that only informational material necessary to describe and justify the recommendations be included in the Report, or; 2) that all possible information which could consistently serve to educate and inform the public be included, as well any data which might be helpful to political representatives and government officials in the implementation of bilingual policies. Madame Raymond a mentionné qu'il est important que tout ce qui pourrait donner au public une image vive soit inclus.

In discussing the choice of boundaries, Mr. Savoie made an argument for keeping to well-known traditional boundaries, such as counties in New Brunswick, rather than electoral boundaries that change from time to time.

2.30 p.m. IV Rencontre avec le Président et les membres de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario et des représentants des clubs sociaux

The delegation from the Association which arrived for the discussion with the Board at 2.30 p.m. proved to be not as large or representative as expected and consisted only of M. René Beauregard, Executive Director and his Assistant Madame Maryse Lalonde. M. Léopold Lamontagne presided for this section of the meeting and gave a brief review of the purpose and aims of the Board and in particular mentioned two questions in which the Board would like to hear the view of the Association: one being the delimitation of bilingual districts in Ontario and the second the ideas they had about what could be done concerning the large centres. He then called on Mr. Cartwright to give an exposition of the situation in Ontario concerning possible bilingual districts based on the 1971 census mother tongue statistics and making use of the maps.

M. Beauregard expressed himself as being in favour of making the districts as large as possible for purposes of planning. He urged strongly that everybody in the province that is French-speaking be included in the bilingual district if at all possible. M. Beauregard a mentionné que dans le cas où des petites concentrations minoritaires sont laissées de côté, vu leur isolation, ce sont elles qui ont le plus besoin de notre aide. M. Beauregard a aussi discuté le premier rapport de l'enquête de l'Association sur la situation économique des franco-ontariens. Il a mentionné des données et des conclusions du rapport. Il a promis d'expédier quelques copies de ce rapport (ACFO) au Conseil pour l'information des membres et du personnel.

Discussing potential bilingual districts in Ontario, M. Beauregard advocated strongly that the boundary of a northern Ontario bilingual district be extended to the Manitoba frontier. In reply to a question, he said it should include the Rainy River and ThunderBay divisions or districts. M. Monnin asked questions about specific small localities in these areas, about Northwestern Ontario and the degree of vitality of the French-speaking population. M. Beauregard felt that they should all be included and that the Board should not allow itself to be swayed by considerations of possible criticism or resistance on the part of large English-speaking majority or that of other ethnic groups. Si on veut donner au gouvernement l'obligation de faire d'avantage à la demande, c'est partout où il y a un pourcentage d'au moins 10 pour cent qu'il faut créer cette obligation. Le rapport du Conseil des Districts bilingues devrait insister sur l'importance d'influencer la nécessité d'un district bilingue.

En terminant, M. Beauregard déclare qu'il demande au personnel de l'Association de s'intéresser vivement au travail du Conseil des Districts bilingues. Il est important que vous alliez rencontrer les gens sur place, dit-il. M. Beauregard a mentionné qu'il pouvait assister le Conseil en donnant des listes de gens à voir sur place. La réunion avec les deux représentants de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario fut terminée à 3.30 p.m.

10. Discussion about the design and format of maps and the nature and scope of the Final Report (continued)

Before leaving this question Mr. Cartwright pointed out that he had borrowed a copy of an official map of the Ontario Department of Education outlining the boundaries of school districts in Northern Ontario which he had promised to return. The northern limits of these districts offered an alternative possibility for defining the bilingual district or districts in Northern Ontario. He asked where the Board wished to draw the boundary. The Chairman pointed out that there is

still a number of unsettled questions about the boundaries of possible bilingual districts in Ontario, particularly but not exclusively in the North which would have to be considered at a future meeting.

V. REPRISE DE L'ETUDE DES CARTES ET DES STATISTIQUES DES REGIONS MINORITAIRES DE LA SASKATCHEWAN, IDENTIFICATION DES DISTRICTS POSSIBLES ET DES ENDROITS A VISITER ET DECISIONS PROVISOIRES

During the meeting in March, Members of the Board requested that some combinations be attempted of the regions in the Province of Saskatchewan to determine whether several large regions could be constructed to eliminate the "measle-like" effect of several small regions scattered across the province.

A memorandum dated April 6, 1973 was sent out to all Members. In this memorandum the various combinations were shown and the resultant percentages and figures presented.

In Northern Saskatchewan, combinations were constructed around the region of Prince Albert. This region then functioned as the nucleus to which other regions were linked. The first linkage attempted was to attach Prud'homme-Vonda to Prince Albert and to do this, subdivision #403 Fish Creek was used. As with all linkages, the French mother tongue population in Fish Creek is very low. The resultant percentage French mother tongue in this first combination is 14.3, this represents a strengthening of the percentage which was 14.0 in the Prince Albert region because of the high French mother tongue population in Prud'homme-Vonda.

The second combination was an attempt to link the Battleford region to the West with the Prince Albert nucleus and once again the linkage here was subdivision #467 Round Hill; a subdivision with a very low French mother tongue population. The new French mother tongue percentage did not change, it remains at 14.3, but total French mother tongue population has now risen to 8,260.

A second combination was attempted for the Battleford region and this time the census subdivision linkages were taken to the North, that is #497 Medstead and #498 Parkdale. The reason for using these two subdivisions is that they conform to the major highway network that links North Battleford to Prince Albert. The French mother tongue population now rises to 8,325 but the percentage drops to 14.0.

Combination C attempted to link the District of Zenon Park-Arborfield to Prince Albert. Once again linkages of rural municipalities with low French mother tongue populations were necessitated and in this case three were used. The French

mother tongue population has now dropped to 12.8% of the total population.

Combination D linked census subdivision #368 Spalding and #399 Lake Lenore to the above combinations and while the absolute population has now risen to 9,845 the percentage of the total population is 13.1.

The final combination, combination E linked #367 Ponass Lake and #366 Kevington to the mass above. In this way a population of 10,135 Francophones was achieved and the final percentage for the whole very large district was 12.8% of the total.

After considerable discussion, members decided that these linkages created a rather unrealistic district, very large, but the human interaction among the various districts appeared to be minimal. It was therefore decided that linkages should be dropped and that several separate districts would be recommended instead of the very large one described above.

In Southern Saskatchewan, it had been suggested that the district of Laurier, that is census subdivision #38 Laurier be attached to the large district of Gravelbourg. In order to do this, it was necessary to incorporate two census subdivisions #40 Bengough and #39 The Gap. The French mother tongue population of this new region was slightly diluted so that the percentage dropped from 18.2 to 17.3 for this new combination. The Board discussed this new district at length but it was recommended after some discussion and because of opinions expressed to Board members during the visit to Saskatchewan, that certain census subdivisions be dropped from this combination. Consequently, the following subdivisions were omitted: in the West, #79 Arlington and #78 Grassy Creek. Similarly, in the West, #107 Lac Pelletier, #106 Whiska Creek, #105 Glenbane. In the East, the district of Laurier and its linkages #39 The Gap and #40 Bengough were also omitted. In the North-East #102 Lake Johnson and #101 Terrell and #71 Excel were dropped.

The district finally agreed on as a tentative decision for recommendation is composed therefore of the following subdivisions; #77 Wise Creek, #17 Val Marie (Part), #76 Auvergne, #75 Pinto Creek, #45 Mankota, #44 Waverley, #74 Wood River, #104 Gravelbourg, #133 Rogers, #103 Sutton, #73 Stonehenge, #72 Lake of the Rivers, and #41 Willow Bunch.

The last district considered for the province is the area known as "Le Petit Quebec" in the South-East sector of the province along the Manitoba border and is composed of the three census subdivisions of #61 Antler, #32 Reciprocity and #31 Storthoaks.

Summary of motions concerning tentative decisions
recommending bilingual districts in Saskatchewan

The numbers in brackets are those of the rural municipalities mentioned.

not

See V-

- a. Moved by Mr. Mackey, and seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the Board recommend a bilingual district composed of the rural municipalities of Lake Lenore (399), Lake Ponass (367) and Kelvington (366). Motion carried.
- b. Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the Board recommend a bilingual district composed of the municipalities of Arborfield (456), Zenon Park and Connaught (457). Motion carried.

Further moved by Mr. Hickman, seconded by Mr. Monnin, that rural municipality no. 6 should not be used as a link.

Motion carried.

- c. Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the Board recommend a bilingual district in the Prince Albert region, including the rural municipalities of Fish Creek and Prud'homme-Vonda. After discussion, Mr. Hickman suggested that the motion be amended to leave out Fish Creek and separate bilingual districts be recommended for the Prince Albert Region and Prud'homme-Vonda. Messrs. Monnin and Lamontagne agreed to this change. Mr. Monnin withdrew the original motion and proposed, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne that the Prince Albert region be recommended as a bilingual district, leaving out Prud'homme-Vonda Fish Creek municipalities. Motion carried.
- d. Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that a bilingual district be recommended for the Prud'homme-Vonda area.
Motion carried.
- e. Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend a bilingual district for the area composed of the municipalities of Battleford (438), Meota (468) and Turtle River (469), omitting the municipalities of Medstead (497), Parkdale (498) and Round Hill (467) as well as the town of North Battleford. Motion carried.

In the light of the proposed changes and new recommendations, the Chairman asked the Board if there were any regions in Northern Saskatchewan they would like to revisit. No such visits were proposed.

Following discussion about the large districts previously proposed for Southwestern Saskatchewan in the Gravelbourg-Assiniboia-Willow Bunch area, Mr. Monnin moved,

seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a bilingual district in the Southern and Western sections of Saskatchewan composed of the following municipalities: part of Val Marie (17), Wise Creek (77), Auvergne (76), Pinto Creek (75), Wood River (74), Stonehenge (73), Sutton (103), Gravelbourg (104), Rogers (133), Mankota (45), Waverley (44), Lake of the Rivers (72), and Willow Bunch (42). Motion carried.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the Board recommend a bilingual district in the South-East sections of Saskatchewan composed of the rural municipalities of Storthoaks (31), Reciprocity (32) and Antler (61). Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the rural municipality of Montmartre not be recommended as a bilingual district. Motion carried.

The Chairman raised the question of visits to Gravelbourg and other areas in Southern Saskatchewan and pointed out that the provincial Minister of Youth and Culture had urged that these areas should be revisited and people consulted. No members of the Board expressed the wish to visit any of the proposed areas.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 5.45 p.m. until 9.00 a.m. the next morning and reminded members of the invitation to a reception that evening at the home of their colleague, Mr. Léopold Lamontagne.

9.00 a.m. Saturday, April 28

In opening the meeting, the Chairman reminded the members of the Board that the question of bilingualism and biculturalism that had been deferred from the previous day should be discussed during the meeting.

VI RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN MANITOBA
- IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DISTRICTS - DETERMINATION
OF PLACES TO BE VISITED AND PROVISIONAL DECISIONS

During the March meeting, members of the Board requested Mr. Cartwright to attempt certain linkages to join the four school divisions in the province to see if it would be feasible to create one large district as was attempted in the Province of Saskatchewan. The second request was from Judge Monnin to determine the location of the French mother tongue population in the area of St-Norbert. St- Norbert is a district in Fort Garry and while it was omitted from the

combination of St. Boniface and St. Vital, the computer map demonstrated that there is a French mother tongue population in this region of Fort Garry that exceeds the 10% criterion. Enumeration areas data from Statistics Canada allowed us to locate this population and to delimit the Northern boundary in St. Norbert as the perimeter highway.

As a result of a visit to the Province of Manitoba and the meeting with the Government of Manitoba a further addition was recommended to this combination of St. Boniface-St. Vital-St. Norbert. In order to incorporate the provincial parliament buildings into this grouping, census tracts #13 and #14 would be incorporated. When this new urban district is linked to the two rural school districts of Rivière Rouge and Rivière Seine, 29,397 French mother tongue people are accommodated and this represents a percentage of 28.2 of the total population. It was recommended to the Board that this be considered as one district.

The linkages mentioned for the other school districts incorporated those subdivisions in which the French mother longue population is fairly low. After some investigation it was decided that these linkages created an unrealistic district consequently they were dropped and the school divisions were recommended to stand as districts on their own.

There was a good deal of discussion about the merits and demerits or wisdom of proposals which had originally been made during the meeting in St. Boniface by Mr. Roger St. Denis that the boundary of the bilingual district be extended across Red River to include parts of Winnipeg in which were located provincial and federal government buildings and offices, so that the combined area would have the required percentage even though the census tracts proposed, in what was formerly the City of Winnipeg, in themselves did not have 10 per cent minority population. Members expressed concern about the possibility of being accused of gerrymandering or forming weird-looking districts adding a bump of territory which is under the 10 per cent criterion. M. Lamontagne and Mrs. Carrothers suggested that census tracts nos. 13 and 14 not be included in the bilingual district of St. Boniface-Red River area.

Mr. Fox then proposed that tracts nos. 167 and 252 also not be included. This was agreed.

Mr. Monnin suggested that the school districts of Cheval Blanc and Montagne not be linked together to form one district area. This was agreed.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a single bilingual district composed of the following areas: Red River school district,

Seine River school district, the former city of St. Boniface and municipalities of St. Vital, St. Norbert (up to the perimeter highway), excluding the census tracts nos. 13 and 14 in the City of Winnipeg. Mr. Monnin then moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey that the Board recommend the creation of two bilingual districts composed of school districts of Whitehorse Plain and Mountain. Carried.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Hickman, that the St. George-Powerview area be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey that the original municipality of Ste Rose and St. Laurent be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Mr. Mackey moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the rural municipality of St. Lazare be recommended as a bilingual district, excluding any portion in Saskatchewan. Carried.

The Chairman asked the members of the Board if, in the light of the recommendations they had just proposed, there was any regions in Manitoba which they felt should be visited. No wish was expressed to visit again any other area in Manitoba.

It was then suggested that item no. VII on the agenda concerning the study of potential bilingual districts in Ontario be deferred in order to proceed to item no. VIII in view of the forthcoming visits to Montreal and the Eastern Townships. The Board would then return to the consideration of item no. VII later in the day or if time did not permit, leave this over until a future meeting. Agreed.

VIII STUDY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY (ENGLISH) CONCENTRATIONS IN QUEBEC - MONTREAL AND THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Mr. Cartwright began consideration of minority language groups in Quebec by presenting census data and computer maps as well as other maps, but time did not permit a detailed presentation of the census metropolitan area of Montreal, nor of the region to the South-East of Montreal, proximal to the American border. These two areas were the only regions of the Province of Quebec considered at this meeting. The following notes prepared by Mr. Cartwright present a brief resume of some of the data presented and discussed by him at the meeting.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OF MONTREAL

Statistics Canada provided the Board with computer maps locating the English mother tongue population, the French mother tongue population and the other population for the Metropolitan area. The scale interval was carefully selected so that the concentrations would appear readily and aid in the

delimitation of boundaries. It was demonstrated to the Board that locating the English mother tongue population in this metropolitan area by using the mother tongue booklet alone, that is catalogue 92-773, gave a false impression of the distribution of the English mother tongue population, for example, on the Island of Laval. It appears as if the English mother tongue population is distributed throughout the Island. However, when the computer map is consulted, it is demonstrated that the concentrations are in the South-West sectors of this Island in specific census tracts, those census tracts to the North-East have an English mother tongue population that is below the 10% line. It was recommended that the computer map be used to help a sub-committee that was formed of the Quebec members and secretariat to delimit potential boundaries for bilingual districts in the census metropolitan area.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The second area discussed in the Province of Quebec is that area to the South-East of the census metropolitan area of Montreal. Consideration was given to the distribution of the English mother tongue population beginning along the south shore of Lake St. Francis area and proceeding Eastward through the various counties. The distribution of the English mother tongue population in this section of Quebec is highly concentrated along the international boundary between Canada and the United States. As one proceeds Northward from this boundary, the number of the English mother tongue population drops off rather markedly. It was pointed out to the Members that the first attempt to delimit this population was possible because of the notable change in the English mother tongue population from one township to the next. No combinations have yet been attempted by counties. The map delimiting this distribution was the major material of presentation at this time. It would appear from the map that the minority population concentrations are contiguous, that isolated pockets are not frequent although they do occur towards Quebec City. It would seem therefore that districts could be delimited once several combinations have been attempted. It was decided that these combinations would be presented at the next meeting along with certain other presentations for the rest of the Province of Quebec.

Continuation of Item VIII

Study of minority concentrations in Quebec
(Montreal) Eastern Townships

Approach to Montreal

The Board examined statistical data and various maps concerning the Montreal area, raised the question of the minority language concentrations in relation to geographical, political and various other administrative boundaries. It was pointed out by Mr. Mackey that in view of the importance of Montreal and the complexity of linguistic and ethnic compositions of the metropolitan area, it should be considered with the utmost care. There are no simple or easy solutions clearly apparent and he felt the Board needed much more information to sound out the opinions fairly widely in Montreal itself, before proceeding to make even tentative decisions.

Madame Raymond souligna qu'à Montréal, en dépit de la majorité francophone, les anglophones ont encore plus de droits que les francophones. A son avis, les anglophones n'ont pas besoin d'être protégés par des districts bilingues et qu'ils n'en font pas état. M. Morency émit l'opinion que peut-être les anglophones ne réagissent pas maintenant, mais qu'ils attendent que des propositions défavorables les menacent.

M. Savoie dit qu'il faut tenir compte que notre rapport sera scruté par tous les gens du Canada, et qu'alors nos décisions doivent pouvoir se défendre. Le Juge Monnin demanda pourquoi, étant donné la constitution du gouvernement fédéral qui a ordonné deux langues officielles, les anglophones de Montréal n'auraient pas le droit de demander des services en anglais, tout comme lui-même les demande en français?

On examining statistics and the computer produced maps showing the distribution of mother tongue populations, it was pointed out that the dividing line on the Isle of Montreal between the largely French-speaking concentration in the East end and the West end, with its greater concentration of English-speaking population, was roughly the Main or St. Laurent Boulevard. It was suggested that possibly only the West-end of the Island should be considered in whole or in part to be recommended as a bilingual district or districts.

Mr. Morrison suggested that before looking at detailed possibilities, it might be helpful if the Board were to consider different possible approaches in dealing with the Montreal area and if possible make a decision "en principe" following which it will be easier to work out the implications to any general approach adopted. He suggested one important

choice between two broad alternatives was whether to recommend bilingual districts for the Montreal area or whether to recommend that the provision of federal government services in the area be handled under section 9 (2) of the Act in term of demand and feasibility. The latter in effect would mean largely maintenance of the status quo and would certainly protect the rights of the English language minority since there was obviously sufficient demand and it was obviously feasible to provide services in both the official languages. This has been done in the past and presumably was still being done now.

If the choice was for recommendation of bilingual districts, there were a number of possibilities to be considered:

- a) a simple recommendation that the whole area be proclaimed a bilingual district. The area could be defined in a number of ways, the largest and most inclusive being the census metropolitan area or could be defined as the Island of Montreal and the Ile Jésus without the addition of certain adjacent counties or divisions on either the North or South shore of the river, or it could be defined as the Island of Montreal itself.
- b) the second major approach would be to undertake the "découpage" of the Montreal area as a whole and select those sections which seemed appropriate and qualified to be constituted as bilingual districts. This might be done on the basis of municipal boundaries, school commission boundaries or electoral constituencies. In this latter case a decision would have to be made as to whether the Board wanted to include all areas with over 10% of minority language mother tongue population or whether it wanted to select some other percentage as a cut-off point.

Mr. Savoie suggested that because of the difficulty of the situation the two Quebec members who are presently studying Montreal and in any case know more about it than any other member of the Board, should get together to form a sub-committee and discuss what is needed, in consultation with the Chairman, the Secretaries and Research Consultant and bring forward some proposals for consideration by the whole Board at a later meeting. This proposal was accepted by the Quebec representatives and by the other members of the Board.

Several questions or suggestions were advanced in discussing the work of the sub-committee. Madame Raymond mentionna qu'il était essentiel de tenir compte de la barrière, autant naturelle que sociologique. Ms. Duckworth suggested to Madame Raymond that she look at both as a whole area and as a divided area, before coming to any conclusion. Mr. Mackey asked if anybody would object if they were not to suggest the whole of the Montreal area as a bilingual district. He said it would simplify the work of the sub-committee if its members knew in advance, in general terms, how the Board feels about the situation in Montreal. Should they

adhere strictly to the 10% criterion or should they take into account other variables as well?

Mr. Fox observed that in considering the establishment of a linguistic frontier on the Island of Montreal, the Board would have to justify it in terms of the Official Languages Act. M. Lamontagne nota que la loi exigeait que lorsque nous voyons une situation où il y a une minorité de 10%, d'en faire un district bilingue. Ce n'est pas à nous de changer cette loi. Others noted that a 10% criterion was permissive and not mandatory either for the Board or for the government. There was room for the exercice of judgment about the size and concentration of minority language populations which might be proclaimed as bilingual districts. The Chairman said that without further thought of investigation, it was impossible to decide now on this situation. He pointed out to the Board that the sub-committee has a big job to do.

Approach to Quebec

Following the discussion of Montreal, the Board moved on to consider the area of Quebec to the South and East of Montreal and from that, expanded to discussion of the broader question of how to treat the whole province.

Some specific questions which emerged both about the Eastern Townships area, and other parts of the province not yet studied or considered, included such points as whether the whole of the county or constituency with over 10% English mother tongue population be recommended as a bilingual district, as it has been done in some cases in other parts of Canada, or should it only be for those parts of the counties in which there is a concentration of minority population? Should all areas, localities or municipalities throughout the province having a minority language population of more than 10% be recommended as bilingual districts or should there be some cut-off line such as a total number below which the Board would not go? For example, it was suggested the Board might use as a criterion the absolute minimum number of French mother tongue citizens in one of the smaller proposed districts in the English-speaking Canada, such as in St. Lazare, Manitoba or the Port au Port Peninsula, in Newfoundland, with approximately 700 minority language population.

The number and size of districts in Quebec in comparison with those in Ontario or other parts of the country were also mentioned as well as the question of the application of the acquired rights clause of the Official Languages Act.

The central question in the approach to Quebec seemed to be whether the Board should apply the same criterion in the recommendation of bilingual districts in Quebec as it has applied in the rest of the country or whether it should treat Quebec in a different fashion, in the light of the differences in the situation of the majority and minority language populations in this province, as compared with the nine other provinces. The question of a timetable and the number of areas to be visited in Quebec was discussed. There are to be meetings with representatives of various organizations and community groups in Montreal on May 7 and 8, at Bishop's University in Lennoxville and at the University of Sherbrooke, in Sherbrooke on May 14 and 15. Then other meetings are planned for Montreal in the second week of June. It is hoped to have a meeting with the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Community.

Mr. Morrison felt that two visits to Montreal would not be adequate in view of the difficulties and delicacies of the problem and taking into consideration the number of visits that had been made to some other areas in the country as a result of the combined efforts of the first and second Boards. The Chairman said that the Board would have to make a decision about the length of time it wishes to spend in Montreal. As far as areas in the rest of the province were concerned, M. Morency felt there was no point trying to make decisions at this time since the research was not complete. The first step is to identify the areas across the province that need attention. M. Savoie a mentionné que dans le Québec, nous ne pouvons pas accepter d'avoir un cas de "rougeole".

M. Mackey pointed to the members of the Board that they might have some modifications to make concerning their recommendations in English Canada in the light of the decisions that will be made in Quebec. The Chairman suggested to the sub-committee that it should look at Montreal in the context of Quebec and then the Board would try to make sense of Quebec in relations to the whole of Canada. He asked if it would be possible for Madame Raymond and the others to work out some principles or guidelines about Montreal which could be considered as a basis for action by the Board. Madame Raymond accepted on behalf of the other members of the sub-committee.

There was discussion about arrangements for the proposed visits to Montreal and Eastern Townships and members wishing to participate were asked to advise Mr. Morency.

Confirmation of the revised work schedule and members participation

The Chairman reminded Board members of tentative dates proposed for subsequent meetings of the Board i.e. May 25 and 26 for the 9th meeting and June 22 and 23 for the 10th meeting and asked if there were any objections to these dates. No opposition was expressed although Miss Duckworth raised a question about the pace at which the work was being undertaken and wondered whether the Board members and the limited staff of the Secretariat would be able to keep up the work required to be done in between meetings and trips. The Chairman recognized this was a consideration but said that he felt that the Board had to move ahead as rapidly as possible in any case in order to try to meet its deadline. Since a couple of members were going to be in Europe during August and others might be on holiday, he felt little could be accomplished during that month. He had proposed to Mr. Morency that the office be closed from July 30 to August 10 in order to give the office staff a holiday.

In the interest of clarification and greater certainty, Mr. Morency reviewed the work program in the light of decisions that were made at the meeting and asked members to confirm their agreement with his understanding of the following decisions province by province:

ALBERTA

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time, including a meeting with Mr Cyr of Bonnyville and with representatives of Westlock.

SASKATCHEWAN

1. It was decided to dispense with visits to:
 - a. the Gravelbourg - Shaunavon area
 - b. the Zenon Park - Arborfield area
 - c. the Prud'homme - Vonda area
 - d. the Prince Albert area

MANITOBA

1. It was decided to dispense with visits to:
 - a. the Cheval Blanc and Montagne School districts.
 - b. the St. Lazare area
 - c. the Ste-Rose area
 - d. the St-George - Powerview area

ONTARIO

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time.
2. It was decided to dispense with a visit to Welland - Port Colborne and such other areas as may be added at the next meeting, following the review of Ontario
3. A visit to Midland - Penetang to be subject of further consideration
4. Visits to the following areas are to be included in the work Schedule with itinerary to be decided at next meeting following the review of Ontario:
 - a. Prescott - Glengarry - Russell - Stormont - Carleton
 - b. Winchester
 - c. Cochrane - Algoma - Sudbury - Témiskaming - Renfrew - Nipissing

QUEBEC

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time
2. The following visits were agreed to pending consideration of Quebec at the next general meeting:
 - a. Two visits to the Montreal area
 - b. Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships
 - c. Quebec City (Sillery), Valcartier region
 - d. Gaspé peninsula
 - e. Argenteuil - Rawdon
 - f. Pontiac - Gatineau - Papineau area
 - g. Chicoutimi area

NOVA SCOTIA

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time.
2. A visit to be made to the Antigonish - Inverness - Richmond area

NEWFOUNDLAND

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time.

OTTAWA

1. Provisions to be made to meet with MPs of each province where their constituency is included in a proposed bilingual district.

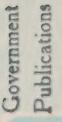
Members confirmed their understanding with this review subject to the possibility of reconsideration in the light of further meetings and discussions.

In concluding, the Chairman pointed out that a lot had been left unfinished on the agenda and mentioned in particular item VII concerning Ontario, IX Introductory drafts, XI discussion of other topics including also the question of bilingualism and biculturalism. These items would have to be postponed for consideration at the next meeting. However, in view of the very heavy agenda that had been planned, the Chairman felt that a lot had been accomplished during the meeting and thanked all members for their attendance, active participation and cooperation.

On the motion of M. Lamontagne, seconded by Mr. Mackey, the meeting was adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

Ottawa
May 23, 1973

N.M. Morrison
Secretary-General





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